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THE SESSION.

WE are now seeing the last of a session inferior to few modern ones in interest and importance. A change of ministry, an India Bill, political reform—the admission of Jews to Parliament—these are circumstances which, at all events, secure to the period that is passing away from us the certainty of being remembered. It is, indeed, the character of the present time—of the immediate time in which we are living—to care little about politics, to be comparatively indifferent to questions of party and government. But along with this neutral state of feeling, there is an earnest wish to know what is *realised* in political matters, to sum up the gains of any given year, the real achievements in the cause of social progress, and this tendency is on the whole more healthy than the excitement in which the last generation lived, and which made them always ready for experiment and speculation in matters of State.

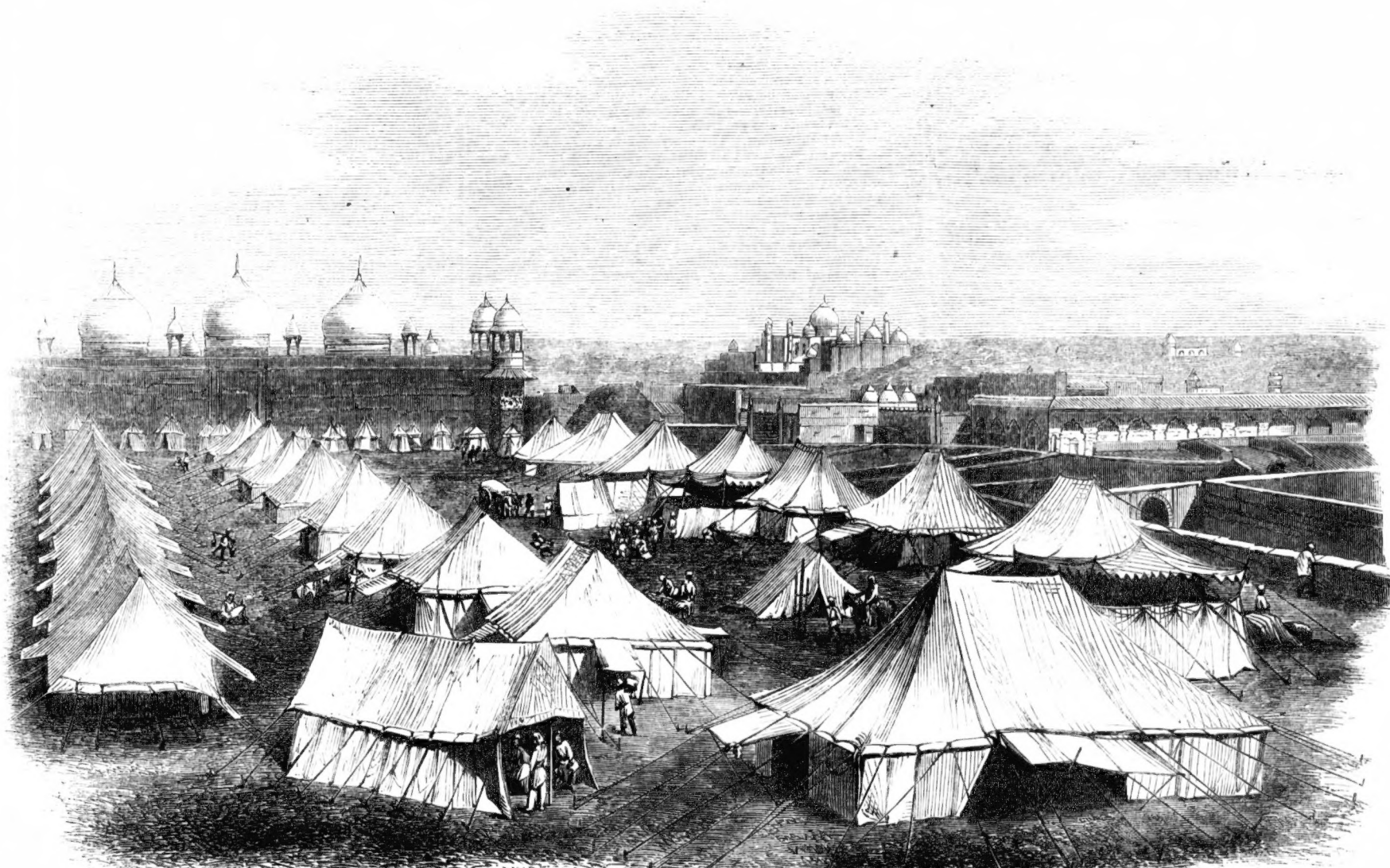
No quiet is the public feeling about politics proper, that we doubt whether the crisis which turned out Palmerston—the great struggle of February—is not already become a cold and distant event to the mere general public—like the death of Queen Anne or the Revolution of 1688. But etiquette requires that a reviewer of the session should go over that ground again, and reproduce in his mind, if possible, the eagerness and agitation which then filled the English world. The complete fall of Palmerston is one of the most remarkable events of our day. A Parliament was elected in his name, and the nation seemed to care for no other statesman. In its way, his catastrophe was like a small death of Cæsar. Its suddenness astonished people as much as anything else about it. But the period which has intervened has shown that the dissatisfaction of the Liberal party with the Whig aristocracy must have been deeply at work even when the last Premier was in his greatest apparent popularity. And this is the important party phenomenon of the age. The Whig aristocracy has lost its hold on its natural believers. The Reform Bill, which was the happy instrument of their modern power, has sent



SIR HUGH ROSE, K.C.B.—(FROM A SKETCH BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ., F.R.S.)

in a class of men not related to them like the old followers. The men of business do not care about the Whig traditions—about the perpetual reference to Lord Somers and Lord Russell, which had its fascination for historical minds with those of Burke and Macaulay. They want a good modern working Liberalism of a more prosaic character, and are at once weary of the recollections and annoyed at the predominance of the houses which Lord John represents in blood and Lord Palmerston in politics. Accordingly, deep pallor has come over the buff and blue; and the session has witnessed the phenomenon of a Conservative Ministry defying Liberal threats on the strength of Liberal support; and though made up of men, some of whom were associated with the most unpopular causes of the day, still holding their own well in the eyes of the country, and securing not only the tolerance but the respect of the nation.

The particular attitude of the Ministry towards Parliament this session has provoked much comment. It has been an exceedingly easy theme for comedy. But practically we may be glad that a Government, under whatever name, has been able to do a great deal of good. It is the justification of our political system that when the whole *personnel* of our administration is changed in this kind of way, the new men are obliged for their own sakes to reverse everything that had been objected to in the conduct of their predecessors. Palmerston having been haughty, Disraeli must be all the more polite; Palmerston having shown no hurry to introduce reforms, Lord Derby's man must abolish the Property Qualification, and allow the Jews to get into the Commons by compromise. If people say that this is not Conservatism, the only retort is, What do you mean by Conservatism? It is obvious that far the greatest part of any Ministry's work is mere practical administrative business which does not involve fundamental principles at all, and that it can very seldom be of any consequence whether your rulers have a particular leaning one way or the other. The fact simply is, that if a Conservative Government seems now in some particulars to



THE CAMP AT AGRA.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

occupy an inconsistent position, it is because the House of Commons and the country itself are similarly inconsistent. Neither House nor country are bent on present either on changing for change's sake, or preserving for preserving sake. They want to see necessary business got through, and for the rest, to leave such alterations now and then as a man may recommend, and still be consistently attached to the country's institutions. And the present Government reflects this state of feeling, which is the key to the political history of the session.

It follows, from what has been just said, that the India Bill, besides being the most important, is the most characteristic sessional event. What public opinion required, all through, was a measure which should transfer the government of India from the Company to the Crown, and which should provide the mode for administering India under the new arrangement. The bill of Lord Derby's ministry achieved the real want, modified by the discussions which that want had evoked. So that it was, in fact, the House's or the country's India Bill as much as the product of any one mind or set of minds; and if Lord Stanley showed talent in defending the measure, he showed still more tact in conducting it. The responsibility of it will rest pretty equally upon the shoulders of all England.

The India Bill is the measure by which the session will be remembered. The questions connected with it have been the most important of the year, as was seen conspicuously in the great parliamentary struggle of May, which was occasioned by Canning's famous proclamation. That struggle marked an epoch in the country's relations to India, being the first decisive announcement that the tide of opinion had taken a charitable turn towards our Indian subjects. Since then, the re-action in favour of a less ferocious view of the position of Europeans and Hindoos towards each other, has been marked.

We have already mentioned the two measures which belong to the category of political reforms—the Jewish Disabilities compromise, and the abolition of the Property Qualification. Of the first, we have repeatedly expressed our approbation. The second is only important as a symptom, for property is sufficiently protected by public opinion, to be quite safe in the possession of its political advantages. That a ministry like the present should have passed it, shows how little we need fear, now, any powerful opposition to such measures of changes as are backed up by any real and genuine amount of public opinion. Those who would retard such triumphs for the future, can evidently do it only by influencing opinion itself. The age of privileges is passing away.

Of the minor events of the session, the most important is that which gives to the Metropolitan Board of Works the power of undertaking the purification of the Thames. Useful practical legislation has made some progress this year; and perhaps the most important lesson the session has taught us has been the farther proof it has afforded of the general tendency of the public to look upon necessary and wholesome social reforms as the proper objects of statesmen, and to postpone all questions of party and of what used to be called politics *par excellence*, to the more practical necessities of a business-like age.

SIR HUGH ROSE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH HENRY ROSE, K.C.B., with whose exploits the later mails from India have been wholly occupied, is the eldest surviving son of the late Right Hon. Sir George Rose, for several years British Minister at the Courts of Saxony and Prussia. Sir Hugh began his military career at a very early age, in the 14th Regiment, from which he exchanged into the 92nd Highlanders, and commanded this regiment as Major for some time at Malta. In 1839 he obtained an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy, and took part in the military operations in Syria in 1840-41, under Brigadier-General Bridges; soon afterward, he was attached to the brigade of Omar Pacha, with the rank of Deputy-Adjutant-General, and was appointed C.B. and Colonel, November, 1851. He was Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, in 1851, and Chargé d'Affaires there from June, 1852, till April, 1853. It was while fulfilling the duties of this important mission that he demanded the immediate presence of the British Fleet in the Black Sea—a demand which was unfortunately disregarded. Next year Sir Hugh was appointed Queen's Commissioner at the Headquarters of the French army in the East, with the rank of Brigadier-General; and for his distinguished services was promoted to the rank of Supernumerary-Major-General, December 12, 1854, while in the year following he became a K.C.B. In 1855 he was ordered to attend the Austrian reviews, and had scarcely completed his report upon the organisation of the Austrian army, when he was ordered to India to take command of the Poona Division, from which he was almost directly moved to the command of the Central India Field Force.

The brilliant achievements of Sir Hugh Rose during a harassing march across India, extending over more than a thousand miles, exposed to almost daily attacks from the enemy in overpowering numbers; the constant success of our men, unclouded by a single reverse; the capture of Jhansi, where, without relinquishing the investment of this stronghold, he routed an enemy greatly outnumbering him (in fact, they were supposed to be 35,000 strong), with a comparatively trifling loss on our side; the continuance of his victorious march, spite of the burning heats; the capture of Calpee, with the loss to the enemy of all their standards, ammunition, and guns—these, and the crowning feat, the recapture of Gwalior, are facts which require no comment, and must rank Sir Hugh Rose among our ablest generals.

The faithfulness of the sketch from which the accompanying portrait of Sir Hugh was engraved, is attested by his own initials; but we must warn our readers that it was taken several years ago.

MASSACRE IN MADAGASCAR.—Galignani says: "A French vessel, the *Mercé Caroline*, of Nantes, having gone to Madagascar, received an order from King Vianang o. Hena-Bé to anchor off Sona-Rano, the ordinary residence of that petty potentate. On reaching that place, the captain, accompanied by a boy, went to the king's residence, to offer the customary presents, and afterwards informed him that he had come to treat for free blacks. Vianang then gave him a house to reside in for the time necessary for his negotiations, and on the following day ten men and women were procured for him. Only a few days, however, elapsed before the king began to carry his guilty projects into execution. The boy was first killed by a blow from a sabre, and the captain destroyed by a musket ball. The next thing was to get rid of the crew and gain possession of the vessel, and for that purpose a ruse was resorted to. Fifteen Malagash soldiers were embarked in a large boat, and taken to the vessel, as though they were blacks who wished to engage. After some objections made by the mate of the ship to receive them, they were allowed to come on board. Scarcely had they entered into negotiations on the deck of the vessel than one of the Malagashes drew a pistol and shot the mate dead. This was a signal for a general massacre of the crew. Two of the sailors saved themselves in the fighting, another was drowned, and a fourth reached the shore, but seriously wounded; all the rest being killed. The vessel was then taken into the river of Sona-Rano, where she was pillaged and burnt. A letter from St. Denis, of the 13th of April, in confirming this account, states that the men who escaped the massacre were still alive. It, however, announces that Soumouma, King of Mouroumbé, the bay of which place is called by the French 'Murderer's Bay,' had put to death the agent of a rich commercial house at Hantura, after having taken possession of all his property. It was in this same bay that the crew of an English vessel of war were massacred some years since, and where the captain and crew of the French vessel *Grenouille* met with a similar fate. Such is the state of French commerce with Madagascar, a fine island, and proclaimed a French colony in 1642.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

CURPINOUS is, of course, the term of all conversation in France. P. M. at noon there is no other subject than the "curpino" that at St. Etienne twenty arrests were made on the night of the 15th inst. "A discovery was made, it is said, of a plot to assassinate the Emperor and his accomplices, three of these numbers were seized. The persons arrested were of the working class, and, for the most part, strangers to Saint Etienne."

Articles which have recently appeared in several influential English journals, in which the alliance is loudly discussed in connection with the Channel, have caused a certain uneasiness in France. Several French journals have replied, sometimes scathingly, but often with reason; and there can be no doubt that the spirit of alliance which died out of England some months ago, is equally extinct on the other side of the Channel—if, indeed, it ever existed.

Count Cavour had a long interview with the Emperor at Plombières on the 26th inst. He dined with his Majesty the same evening, and accompanied him after dinner to visit the new park which the Emperor is having out. On their return they conferred together, and the conversation was prolonged to a late hour.

SPAIN.

THE Spanish are to assist the French in a descent on Cochin-China. According to accounts from Manila, the French admiral in the Chinese waters, M. Rigault de Genouilly, had sent a message to the governor to the effect, that at the beginning of June he would go with his fleet to the Philippine islands to take on board the Spanish troops. It was believed that the intention of the French and Spaniards was to take the town of Tugueo, and then dictate their conditions to the Sovereign of Cochin-China. In the event of his refusing redress, they would march on his capital, Huelo (or Hué) which is strongly fortified.

PRUSSIA.

THE "Coblenz Gazette," which may be considered authoritative in any news it gives as to the family of the Prince of Prussia, has the following: "Her Royal Highness Princess Frederick-William being prevented from meeting her Royal mother on the banks of the Rhine, Queen Victoria will repair to Schloss Babelsberg, near Potsdam. Her Majesty will arrive there probably on the 12th of August, and intends to sojourn at Babelsberg for a fortnight in the strictest privacy."

ITALY.

THE trial of Baron Nicotera and his companions has been brought to a close. Seven of the prisoners were condemned to death; but the execution of the sentence is suspended. These are the seven upon whom capital sentence has been passed—Nicotera, a Neapolitan; Sant'Andrea, a Roman; Gagliani, a Milanese; Giordana, Valletta, Martino, and La Sala, Neapolitans. Others of the prisoners are sentenced to imprisonment for life, or hard labour for twenty years. Several were acquitted.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

SIR HENRY BULWER reached Constantinople on the 6th inst. On the 14th, he had his official audience of the Sultan, and presented Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's letters of recall, and subsequently those which accredited him to the responsible position of her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Sublime Porte. The Sultan received the Ambassador with great distinction.

The Turks encamped on the frontiers of Montenegro made an attack on the 24th, with 3,000 men. The Montenegrins retired with five killed and eighteen wounded.

The fanatical spirit which has brought Jeddah into a little difficulty appears also in Alexandria. Advice from that city of the 18th inst. announces that the Christians have been threatened and insulted, but the offenders were immediately arrested. A garrison of 8,000 men, and the adoption of certain measures of preparation, have prevented all apprehension of danger. The disturbances among the mountain tribes in Syria continue.

What is to be done about Jeddah is hardly clear; though it would seem that the Porte is anxious to punish the offenders, and indemnify the families of the victims. A swinging line upon the town would probably be the most satisfactory punishment—and the hanging of the actual murderers, of course. It is said that the Governor, Namik Pacha, is inclined to take part with the assassins.

Candia is still in a ticklish condition. The Minister of Police, Mehmet Pacha, has been sent thither on a special mission from Constantinople.

AMERICA.

THERE is no news of political importance from America. The intelligence from Utah is to the effect that General Johnston and his army were about to move on the city of the Mormons. General Johnston had received an express from the Peace Commissioners, informing him that the army would be received peaceably by the Mormons. The General did not, however, feel any increased confidence in the peaceful attitude of the Saints, and the army was kept in readiness to repel any treacherous demonstrations. The army was in excellent health and spirits. Brigham Young and his followers were still at Provo. Young had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Governor Cumming, but the result of the conference was not known. It was the established opinion that the Mormons would offer no resistance. Everything regarding the future movements of the Mormons was veiled in mystery. Rumours were still rife, however, that they meditated an occupancy of Sonora. Conjectures were made that the United States Government intended to purchase the Mormon improvements in the South Platte.

The steward of the schooner *Frances French* pleaded guilty to a charge of slave stealing, and has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The yacht *Wanderer*, which was a short time since searched and seized as a slaver, entered and left New York in triumph. She was saluted with guns and with the cheers of a large crowd.

It is stated that the Collins steamers have been sold conditionally to the Franco-American Steam-ship Company, to run between Havre and New York.

CLOTHING OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.—A communication, which has just reached us from Bengal, illustrates very forcibly the importance of some decided and authoritative change in the clothing of our troops in India:—"Last month, the 13th Light Infantry (in the light country Karkee clothing, which can be got for every regiment in India much more easily than the officers get now), was on field service with detachments of the Bays and her Majesty's 37th Regiment, when we all had occasionally to march in the heat of the day—thermometer at the time standing in the hut's room 100 deg. to 115 deg. Those detachments were dressed as follows:—37th—shako and trousers all right, but with the old double-breasted tunic on, buttoned up to the throat; the Bays in English cloth tunics and trousers, to say nothing of the brass helmet, not enough to toast bread in, weighing I don't know how much, and with merely a white cotton cover on. After it had been some time worn in the sun, you could scarce bear your hand out much less your head inside. What was the result? The 13th Light Infantry could not march the 37th into fits, although they are as fine a lot of soldiers as you could desire to see; and as for the cavalry, they were more knocked up than either, notwithstanding their being on horseback. That the regiment, the 10th Foot, which the Sepoys dread so much, is still dressed in the red coat; but, mark the difference—not for working in; they march and fight in their shirt sleeves—about the best dress for India. The 33rd often parade in scarlet, and not fine linen, but black leather stocks; they fight in the former, and hence, perhaps, one reason, if not the chief one, why they lost so many men by sunstroke or apoplexy at that unfortunate business at Arrah the other day. The men (many of them) must have been killed by their tunics confining the chest and throat. The 37th, who have been so unfortunate in their encounters with the enemy, also fight in red, buttoned up to the throat, which is very distressing to the men, particularly if moving quickly. Their failures have been so frequent that the 37th has become quite a byword with Sepoys, who also say that if we would only dress all the men in red they could lick us out of the country in a month—and to a certain extent they are right. Many other regiments which I could mention are also still in scarlet, which is a great shame, as almost any amount of Karkee clothing can be got at Benares, whence it could be despatched without any delay to any part of India."

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

ON the 13th of June, General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nawabnagar near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns, and driving the enemy across the Gogra.

On the 16th, the celebrated Moulvie, for whom £5,000 had been offered, was killed.

THE CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

THE "Times" correspondent gives the following account of Scindiah's feat:—"Sir Hugh Rose, it will be remembered, after the battle of Gwalior, attacked Cawnpore from the Jhansi side. We had been directed to send one brigade to the other or Gwalior side, but the rapid flight of the enemy, or some other cause, rendered this move impracticable. The Sepoys, therefore, intimidated by the result of the battle, and seeing the road left open, fled without a struggle. 2,000 of them took the direction of Oude, crossed the Ganges, and escaped safely into the province. The remainder, about 6,000, though hotly pursued by Colonel Robertson, outmarched the British, and on or about the 2nd of May reached Morar, the Gwalior cantonment. Tantia Tope, the leader, however, was not with them. He had gone on before, and concealed himself in the bazaar of Gwalior, where, with the consummate tact of a native intriguer, he organised a plot for the deposition of Scindiah. The Maharajah himself, at the first news of the enemy's approach, sent off an express, urging for the twentieth time the advance of some Europeans. Even a wing, he said, would be of vital importance. There was barely time for a reply from Agra, and Scindiah marched out on the 2nd of June with his own forces. He had two regiments of infantry, 1,000 irregular cavalry, some guns, and his personal body-guard—all, I believe, horsemen. The order of battle was the regular one adopted by the natives—a division on the right, a division on the left, and the Maharajah himself, with the third, in the centre, a little backward from the other two. The enemy thus advanced up a lane, as it were, right in the teeth of the batteries and under a cross-fire. The enemy came on confidently, however; the right division gave way, and, wheeling round, joined the insurgents; the left, in some confusion, followed the example, and the guns were carried without a shot. There remained only the centre, composed principally of the body-guard. The point of honour with these men is the defence of their Sovereign. Scindiah showed no signs of quailing, and his guard had only to die fighting—they did it. In three furious charges they almost regained the day, and it was not until one clear half of their number had been slain that the remainder accompanied Scindiah from the field. He fled first to Gwalior, then to Dholpore, and then to Agra, where he arrived on the 3rd, with an escort of British Irregular Horse. The rebels, thus reinforced, marched on to Gwalior. The town was at once occupied, the fort surrendered without a stroke, and the few troops in garrison accepted Tantia Tope as their ruler. Next day the army, now 12,000 strong, proclaimed Nena Sahib Maharajah of Gwalior, and assigned themselves six months' pay. One quarter of Gwalior was plundered, but Ram Rao, a disgraced official, appointed Prime Minister, prohibited all outrages on pain of death, and actually succeeded in stopping them. The treasury, said to contain 5,000,000, and really perhaps containing 2,000,000, was plundered, and a heavy assessment placed upon the bankers. Detachments were posted to watch the British, to hold the Lushkur, or stationary camp, and to occupy the fort. The latter is a half-ruined place at the top of an isolated rock, surrounded by a flat plateau."

"As soon as these events were known to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Rose's two brigades were ordered to advance. The 3rd Europeans, a battery of Horse Artillery, and 300 of Meade's Horse, were also directed to leave Agra, and join the advancing force. Sir Hugh Rose was sick, and Colonel Napier was ordered to command the army of Gwalior. Sir Hugh Rose, however, who had three sun-strokes at Koonch, recovered, and joined the army."

The writer could not add what we know by telegraphic despatches, that on the 19th of June Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose after a general action, which lasted five hours and a half. The Rane of Jhansi was killed.

Sir Hugh reached Gwalior on the 16th of June from the south-west; Brigadier Smith approached it from the south-east. Early on the 17th a series of severe conflicts ensued on both sides of the town. On the 19th the enemy were beaten and dispersed in all directions, and the town captured. The fort was next day found abandoned. The Maharajah was conducted in state to his palace on the 19th. During the four days we captured twenty-seven guns, many elephants, and a vast amount of treasure. The fugitives had little chance of escape for many days, without additional punishment.

The capture of Gwalior gave new courage to the scoundrels swarming in the neighbouring provinces. "The roads," says a correspondent writing before Gwalior had been re-captured, "near Agra are officially proclaimed unsafe. Gangs of marauders are again up in Etawah and Mynpoorie, and from Futteygur to Alhabad every station is liable to attack. In Oude the condition of affairs is bad. Feroze-shah is hanging round the capital, Beni Mahoo is ravaging the south-east, while Fyzabad and Khyrabad are still in possession of insurgent armies. The great objects of attack are the Zemindars who have come in under the Proclamation. They are killed wherever they can be found, and we are powerless to protect them. Fortunately, the Kussoorthalla Rajah, the Sikh who, with the Rajah of Puttiala, helped us before Delhi, has received a grant of confiscated lands in Oude. He has gone to take them, with 4,000 followers, and will place himself absolutely at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. His men can march in the hot weather, and as fast as Sepoys, while ours are useless after ten o'clock, and hampered with baggage till they do not march ten miles a day." A large force, under General Roberts, left Nussorabad on the 29th of June, in the direction of Jeypore, where the mutineers are supposed to be assembling.

THE HEATS.

All over the north-west the troops were being housed, and operations were suspended until the fierce heat had a little abated. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. As if to try the endurance of Englishmen to the utmost, the sea-on has been such as has not been known since 1833. "Those who know Bengal will understand it when I say that, on the 15th inst., one clergyman in Calcutta buried forty-eight Englishmen, chiefly sailors. In one ship the captain, chief mate, and twenty-six men had all apoplexy at once. Nine men from Fort William were buried one morning from the same cause. Her Majesty's 19th, at Barrackpore, who are nearly all under cover, and who are most carefully looked after, have 200 men unfit for duty from immense boils. Colonel Stratton, of her Majesty's 77th, just arrived from Australia, marched his men to Dumdum, eight miles, with their stocks on. An hour after he and his instructor in rifle practice were both dead of apoplexy." All over the country, paragraph after paragraph announces the death of so many men at such a place from apoplexy. Fortunately the rains are setting in, and in a month it will be comparatively cool.

BENGAL GARRISONED.

In Bengal the Central Government has at last determined to establish garrisons. A wing of Europeans is on its way to Dacca. An entire regiment goes to Huzareebagh. Fifty sailors have been sent to Jessore. The Berhampore is to be again occupied by Europeans. 3,000 are to be retained permanently in Fort William and Barrackpore, and a proposal for enlisting 100 European riflemen as the nucleus of each police battalion, has been very favourably received. Nothing has yet been done towards the formation of a European militia; but the measure is anxiously desired, and Government is reported not unfavourable.

DEATH OF UMMER SINGH.

A rumour was current that Captain Rattray, with his famous Sikhs, ambushed in the Jagespore jungle, had succeeded in killing Ummar Singh, the brother of Koer Singh, and sixty of his followers.

AN INDIAN MAIL will be despatched by the Australian packet which leaves Southampton on the 12th proximo.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The news from China almost exclusively relates to the affair at Peiho, which we have these particulars:—
The expiration of the period (30th of April) granted to the Chinese to appoint a Commissioner to treat with the Ambassadors, was passed, and the plenipotentiaries having presented himself, a further delay of time was accorded to. Tan, the Viceroy of Peheloe, then arrived, but, by the opinion of the Ambassadors, he was not duly qualified, and they accordingly requested him to refer to Peking for instructions, which he declined to do. This interval lasted till about the 15th of May, when the Ambassadors, finding there was no indication of compliance, decided that they should take other measures to ensure compliance on their part. This was responded to on the part of the British and American steamers had been long enough in the river, and they did not leave away they would be killed. Thus there was no room for delay to commence hostilities. The Admirals were then ordered to reduce the forts.

The dispatch from Admiral Sir Michael Seymour to Sir John Pakenham informs him that the warboats of the force attacked the forts and captured them with small loss. The position was a strong one, the forts mounting 133 guns, and backed by the presence of a large body of troops. We learn the number of casualties among the Chinese amounted to about eighty-eight killed and wounded, the greater number, however, among the French, arising from explosions. The French were to advance up the river to Tien-tsin on the 22nd of May, and the Ambassadors to endeavour to re-open negotiations nearer the capital.

The Russian and American Ministers were received courteously by the Chinese authorities. They continued as neutrals, and accompanied the allied forces in their progress. Later their intervention may be of service, but their advice hitherto to the Chinese seems to have been of no avail. A letter from the President of the United States was received by Tan, the High Commissioner, with due ceremony; and he promised that it should be forwarded to Peking, and an answer returned to him.

It appears to be a question as to the power of Commissioner Tan to treat. The Russian and American Ministers were apparently satisfied on this point, but the British and French Ministers declined entering on negotiations until credentials on either side had been exchanged. This, the Commissioner said, was contrary to custom, and when the powers presented by Kehing on a former occasion were shown him he stated them to be a forgery.

After the receipt of the advices from the Peiho, a panic seized the traders in Canton, and business was almost suspended.

An expedition against an encampment of "Braves," near the White Cloud Mountains, a short distance from Canton, was made. Nothing resulted from it, for, when the place of the encampment was reached, the "Braves" had left. We regret to say, however, that Dr. Turnbull, R.N., who accompanied the expedition, was captured, and his head and hands were cut off.

Russian missionaries from Peking report considerable excitement as existing at the capital. The wives of the Emperor practise equestrian exercise daily, in order to be prepared for every contingency.

From Shanghai we have advices to the 31st ult. Notwithstanding the remonstrance from her Majesty's Consul, the Chinese authorities persist in collecting an extra duty on imports, levied on the natives. There was a report received in Shanghai that Ninpo was taken by a mob of insurgents. Her Majesty's steamer *Surprise* was at that port.

The Russian steamer *Askola*, 26 guns, had arrived at Hong-Kong, and two or three steamers of the same class were expected.

CAPTURE OF FORTS AT THE PEIHO.

We are indebted to an officer of the United States frigate *Mississippi* for the following interesting account of the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho:—

"The mouth of the Peiho is defended by forts on each bank, about a mile apart, from the upper edge of the bar, which averages from a half to three-quarters of a mile in width. Beyond this and about four miles and a half distant lay the larger ships. On the evening of the 15th (May) all preparations were made for the attack by the gunboats and steamers lying inside the bar. At seven a.m. Captain Hall, of the *Calcutta*, pulled in and down the forts to surrender, telling them if the flags were hoisted down by ten a.m. the forts would be taken possession of peacefully; if the flags were not hoisted down, firing would commence and the forts be captured by force. Nine o'clock came, but with no sign of surrender, and another hour was given them. The two Admirals were on board the gunboat *Slaney*, with the English and French commanders lying.

"The *Cormorant*, which was the leadership of the attack, had been lying close up to the forts on the right bank of the river, and the people of the forts had been observed training their guns on her. At ten a.m. the flag of battle was hoisted by all the gunboats and steamers along the line, with the exception of the *Cormorant*, which ran up the French flag, almost at the same moment running her anchor up to her bows, and getting under way. On her deck were only to be seen three solitary individuals—the captain, Samuels, the master conning the ship, and the steersman, the men lying down at their quarters. She gradually edged over towards the forts on the right bank, running past them in beautiful style, fired upon as she passed, but without returning a gun. During her passage, she got hulled ten times, but, owing to closing so much on the forts, their shot for the most part passed over her without doing damage. After passing them she ran over to the left shore, and running into the mud with her broadside to the forts on that side, commenced the action. She was followed by two French gunboats and the *Nimrod*, which latter vessel came to the assistance of her comrades. The different gunboats took up their stations, and as they fell into them opened fire with precision. After about an hour's cannonading, which the Chinese reply was quick but ineffective, the *Slaney*, with the gunboats on board, ran straight up through the fleet towing the attacking gunboats under Sir F. Nicholson's flag, the *Opossum* towing another party under Captain Hall. The French supplied an attacking party for the forts on the right bank. The boats pushed off and the men were seen on shore. Then followed the usual scene—the Chinese fired, and the French attack being made very quick, a mine was sprung which caused them considerable loss. The forts on the left bank were taken by the British without much loss, although mines were also exploded on their advance, by the bursting of one of which the carpenter of the *Calcutta* and two seamen were killed. In about an hour and forty minutes we were in possession of all the forts at the mouth of the river. The Admiral then proceeded on board the *Cormorant*, while Admiral de Genouilly went on board one of his gunboats. At this time a mass of flames from a number of fire-raids was observed drifting round a point of land higher up; by some mismanagement the rafts were allowed to go too far over to the right bank, and the leading rafts speedily grounded, while the others were kept into a position by the boats of the fleet. Had they taken the right direction, the *Cormorant* would have had a narrow squeak, as she was rather tight in the mud. Sir Michael, leaving the *Cormorant*, returned to the *Slaney*, but Admiral de Genouilly continued on board his gunboat. The *Slaney* and *Cormorant*, with other gunboats, steamed up to attack a large fort mounting thirty-one guns, situated round the bend of the river, while the *Nimrod* was left to direct her fire at the fort over the spit of ground. In a short time this fell into our hands, and in about two hours and a half from the commencement of the attack the action had ceased by the capture of all the forts.

"We are happy to say the loss on our side was very slight. Only one officer, the master of the *Opossum*, being severely wounded by a shot in the chest and thigh. We have no exact or reliable particulars of the loss on the Chinese side, but do not hear that it exceeds 25 killed and wounded. The French, owing to the explosion of a mine, suffered more severely, 15 men, it is said, being killed and 40 men wounded; some of the latter dreadfully hurt and torn by the explosion. Among the killed are four lieutenants. One, the first of the *Fusee*, was cut in two by a shot; another had his cap knocked off by a shot, on which he exclaimed, 'I am lucky to-day,' but immediately fell down dead, without the mark of any wound on his person.

"The Chinese stuck to their guns manfully, and there were the usual acts of self-sacrifice. One blue-button Mandarin was found by the French in the fort which they had captured, dead, beside a gun, having cut his throat; and in the assault on the highest fort of 31 guns, a Mandarin jumped off and charged the party single-handed. The officers did all they could to prevent him being killed, but one of the men on the flanks, at some distance, shot him through the neck and killed him, to the regret of those near, who admired his brave action. About 98 guns were captured, 68 of which were brass or composition metal. Some were eight-inch guns, but we believe they had none of the usual appliances of sights. The loss of the Chinese is supposed to have been very heavy, as the firing was very accurate, the shells bursting with great precision in the embrasures. The Chinese fired grape, and even attempted shells, but, as their fuse was only a piece of common slow match, the shell generally burst close to the gun."

"Next day, the 21st, a Mandarin went off to the Russian Ambassador, who has been acting, in conjunction with Mr. Reed, as a mediator between the parties. Count Poutiatine went with him to the French Admiral, but it was some time before they could persuade him to go and see Sir Michael; eventually he did so, and asked for three days' truce. Sir Michael told him he could not give him an hour's truce, as they had given plenty of time, and that he must either show at once peace to the French, or with all his force, the Admiral intended to bombard the same as at Canton, securing the river at different points by an ironclad steamer. The river to Tien-tsin is of sufficient depth for the largest ships now over the bar; but above Tien-tsin to Peking, a distance of eighty miles, the water is said to be very shallow, boats drawing more than five feet not being able to ascend.

"We have still a good deal of fighting to do at Canton and its neighbourhood. At present we are 'not to put too fine a point on it,' besieged in Canton, and beyond our lines do not hold a foot of ground; so much so, that even Homan is not included in the lines, and the people who live there do so at their own risk, in the hope that the Chinese owners of the properties vent by business will give the latter due warning, which, after all, may be found a very rotten reed to lean upon."

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

The subjoined account of the recent massacre at Jeddah is from the pen of M. Emerat, the dragoman and chancellor of the French Consulate, whose gallant behaviour has earned him the cross of the Legion of Honour:—

"For some time past a revival of fanaticism was visible at Jeddah, but no one suspected that so fearful a deed was contemplated against the Christians, who have inhabited the city for many years. Nevertheless, the plan was secretly hatched. A pretext was found to put it into execution.

"One Abdallah Jether had to give an account to the British Consulate of the employment of the property of two Indian orphans of whom he was guardian. He asked to be placed under Turkish protection, and to change the flag of a vessel of which he was the owner. Namik Pacha consented, and ordered the Turkish flag to be hoisted, and that of England to be hauled down. This was done amid the exultation of the fanatics. The English Consul agent was absent at the time. On his return, having protested in vain to Namik Pacha, he invoked, according to custom, a Consular tribunal, which decided that the Turkish flag should be hauled down. Consequently, on the 15th of June, a detachment of marines from the *Cyclons*, which was in the roads, seized upon the Indian vessel, hauled down the Ottoman colours, and hoisted the English flag. The news of this event created great excitement in Jeddah. It was declared to be an insult against the dignity of Islamism. About six o'clock in the evening, when the population were aware that the boat's crew had returned on board the frigate, and that no help could be given the Christian residents, a mob of fanatics attacked the English Consulate. On their approach the *Cawass* took to their heels. Mr. Page, surprised in his bed, and unable to defend himself, was wounded seriously, and was then thrown from his balcony and cut to pieces at the foot of the flagstaff; his dragoman and clerk shared his fate. The house was pillaged. A considerable sum of money must have been found in Mr. Page's strong box, as he was a merchant as well as Vice-Consul.

"Cries of 'Death to the Christians!' now arose on all sides, and the mob, thirsting for more blood, hastened towards the French Consulate. At about half-past six M. Evellard and myself were just returning from our usual evening stroll. We had scarcely entered the drawing-room, where the Consul's wife and daughter were sitting, when the Consulate was surrounded. The *Cawass* closed the door, and kept outside to repel the attack. The *Cawass* Ahmet alone offered resistance, was wounded in his head, and thrown back into the street, where he remained for some time insensible.

"As soon as the Consulate was attacked, I went down-stairs to defend the entrance by the staircase, supported only by my servant, an Algerian, Hadji-Mehemet, formerly a soldier in the native Rifles, whose devotion on this occasion was most praiseworthy. I was aware that it would be impossible to make a long resistance; but my object was to gain time, in hope that a detachment of troops might be sent to our aid. My only weapon was a cane with a hammer to it, and Hadji-Mehemet had a club. With the courage of despair we attacked the assailants, who faced us in bodies of never less than thirty or forty. After knocking down the foremost, we were obliged to dodge behind the stairs to avoid the shot. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued, and three times the assassins reached the first storey and were driven back. At this moment cries of the *Kaimakan* is coming were raised, and the mob for a moment remained quiet in the court below. I did not think that any one of the assailants had reached the second storey. I went up to make sure. I found Madame Evellard lying dead on the floor, the Consul wounded, and his young and courageous daughter wounded in the cheek by a sabre cut received while defending her father. The second storey had been reached by the balcony of a neighbouring house, and having cut down the Consul, his wife, and daughter, the assassins retreated. On leaving the saloon, I heard Hadji-Mehemet crying out, 'The flag is attacked, let us defend it!' I ran up the ladder, but was hurled down. Hadji-Mehemet then ran up it, and succeeded in throwing down two of the assailants. We could not ascertain whether they were killed or not.

"This unequal struggle had now lasted nearly a quarter of an hour, and we expected to succumb every moment. A man armed with a dagger came forward and asked me if the *Kaimakan* had arrived; I thought he was a *Cawass* in authority, when I heard Mademoiselle Evellard cry out, 'Take care! that man is going to stab you!' I rushed upon him to disarm him, but I received at the same moment a gash across my left hand from a sabre, a blow which broke the thumb of my left hand, and a dagger stab through my right arm. I should inevitably have fallen without the assistance of Mademoiselle Evellard, who displayed the most extraordinary courage and presence of mind. I finally succeeded in disarming my assailant, and killed him.

"Seeing that the *Kaimakan* did not come, the assassins, whom we had thrice repulsed, made another bold attempt to get up the stairs, urged on by the yells of some fifty women. I stood on the lowest step, armed with my dagger; I ran through and killed the first man that advanced, and I stabbed two or three others. At this moment the *Kaimakan* arrived, followed by two *Cawass*, and informed me that Colonel Hassan, who commanded the artillery, had refused to come to our aid, under the pretext that he had no orders, and could only receive them from the Governor-General.

"The *Kaimakan* and myself had only the two *Cawass* and my servant to support us; it was becoming impossible to hold out much longer. I therefore requested that official to endeavour to calm the mob; but it only made them more violent. 'We want to have the Consul and his Chancellor,' they shouted; 'hand them over to us that we may put them to death; if you don't, we will kill you.' The *Kaimakan* began to falter, and was only prevented from complying by my threats. The mob continued to swell; the attacks of the assailants became more fierce; the *Kaimakan* was knocked down by a blow from a club. While I was picking him up I received a sabre cut and a blow from a club on the head, which stunned me, and I fell. The assassins then rushed into the saloon and put M. Evellard, already wounded, to death.

"At the moment I received the last two wounds, the servants of the *Kaimakan* were carrying off their master. Hadji-Mehemet raised me up, concealed my face under the *Kaimakan's* robes, and we were taken to the house of the colonel who had refused us his aid. I was immediately sent to the military hospital, where I did not recover my senses till after I had been there above a quarter of an hour.

"At the moment M. Evellard was being murdered and his house pillaged, the wife of a military official called Mehemet Effendi, to whom some days previously Madame and Mademoiselle Evellard had shown great kindness, sent one of her slaves to save them. Mademoiselle Evellard was carried off by the slave to the house of his mistress, and thence to the *Kaimakan's* harem, where she received every attention.

"The commander of the *Cyclons*, at anchor in the roadstead, could not be aware of what was going on in the town. On the morning, informed of what had taken place by some Greeks who had sought refuge on board, he sent boats on shore to inquire. As the boats approached the populace assembled on each side of the channel and attacked the boats, to prevent the crews landing; the commander, who was in one of the boats, perceiving the impossibility of landing, ordered the boats to return to the ship. The crew fired a volley, and killed two men, wounding others. On his return on board the *Cyclons*, Captain Pullen wrote to the *Kaimakan* asking news of the Consul, and offering his services to put down the mob. The Governor replied that the force he had at Jeddah was not sufficient to allow him to take the offensive; that he had despatched a courier that very evening, and that he hoped Namik Pacha would speedily arrive. He also informed Captain Pullen of the safety of Mademoiselle Evellard and myself. On the morning Captain Pullen wrote to me, begging me to indicate the means of saving us. He did not think he could attempt a landing. I begged him to await the Pacha's arrival.

"On the 16th the Governor ordered the bodies of the victims to be interred, and great was the astonishment of the Arabs at not finding me among the dead. A body of them waited on the Cadi to inform him I was alive, that it was I who had killed the two Mussulmans whose bodies were found in the Consulate. Sentence of death was pronounced against me, and every true believer was called upon to disclose my hiding place that I might be put to death. For some days crowds assembled in front of the artillery hospital asking whether I had found refuge there; but they were

"This is the city said to be about thirty-seven miles direct overland from the mouth of the Peiho, but at least sixty-five miles by water."

misled by the statement that I had found shelter on board the English frigate the very evening of the massacre.

"We remained thus five days in suspense, when, on the night of the 16th, the Pacha arrived from Mecca with a detachment of Chasseurs, and Namik Pacha took up his quarters at a barracks outside the town. On the next morning the Governor-General sent his son-in-law to my house to offer me, and asked me to visit him. I complied. Namik Pacha promised me to do every thing in his power to inflict upon the assassins the chastisement which they deserved, and told me he was ready to give me such satisfaction as I might require. I replied that all that remained for me to do was to recover and render a statement of the facts to the Government of the Emperor.

"Captain Pullen wrote to the Governor-General, demanding that the boats of the *Cyclons* should be allowed to come to the landing-places with armed crews, that the flags of France and England should be hoisted by the artillery of the forts, that the flags of France should then be carried through the streets under an armed escort from the frigate, and that a procession should then go to the cemetery to pay the burial service and pay military honours to the victims. The Emperor took place the following day.

"Such are the facts of this horrible drama, in which a furious population was enflamed, while the authorities remained passive spectators, to give vent to excesses of the most odious fanaticism."

M. Emerat, who recently arrived in Paris, is advanced to the dignity of Knight of the Legion of Honour; and we hear that the Sultan has accorded from his privy purse an annual pension of 12,000fr. to Mlle. Evellard, half of which on her death is to go to the other children of the Consul at Jeddah. The Sultan has also placed at the disposal of the French Ambassador in Constantinople a sum of 250,000fr., to be distributed to the French families who suffered most in the recent events in that town. These donations of the Sultan are independent of the reparation which will be awarded officially.

OBJECTIONS TO ALDERSHOTT.—On the occasion of one of the regiments of the Life Guards being ordered on active service the other day to Aldershot, a wealthy captain tendered his resignation, which his Royal Highness the General Command-in-Chief declined to accept, and his colonel has since prevailed upon the Gallant Captain to remain in the regiment, and undergo for a short period the vicissitudes of camp life, particularly as no officers can not be obtained for the Household Brigade of Cavalry.—UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

OUR POLITE ALLY.—The Emperor of the French has, in a marked manner, extended his solicitude for the memory of Frenchmen to Ireland. Desiring of conferring "a signal mark of his favour on the Roman Catholics of Anghrim," he has directed that a set of the richest sacerdotal vestments be forwarded from Paris, to be used from time to time, as our informant saith, in the chapel of Anghrim, at the celebration of mass for the repose of the soul of St. Ruth, a French general of historic fame, who fell in the battle of Anghrim, July 12, 1691. What is the meaning of this military coquetry?—SPECTATOR.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

AMONG the many buildings which attract the attention of the tourist to the northern metropolis, none are more remarkable for quaint beauty of design, or for historical interest, than the fine old hall in which the Scottish Parliament once met,—whence, for more than a century, the judges of the land dispensed justice, and which now forms a magnificent vestibule to the extensive law courts erected at a comparatively recent date.

Those of our readers who contemplate a summer flight northward, will not be uninterested in the Westminster Hall of Scotland, an interior view of which we engrave. The Hall is of great size and commanding proportions, possessing a kind of rude and simple grandeur characteristic of an earlier age than it can boast of dating from. The sides, covered with simple plaster, but once adorned with tapestry and pictures, are somewhat bare; but this defect is, in a great measure, obviated by the depth to which the roof, the noblest feature of the building, descends. It rests on ornamented brackets, and is formed of dark oak tie and hammer-beams, with cross braces. The parts are adjusted to the outline of a circular arch, indented by small gilt ball pendants from the hammer-beams. An oaken inlaid floor has an excellent effect, but the other adjuncts scarcely correspond in dignity with the older features of the hall. A large square painted window, of questionable Gothic, at the southern extremity, represents a figure of Justice—adopted from a panel of the great painted window of New College, Oxford—no doubt intended to be symbolic of the proceedings which usually take place within the hall; but it has been justly observed that as the full front of the face and figure are seen from the interior to be crossed by the heavy iron bars of the window, the effect is to display Justice excluded, and vainly seeking an entrance.

Howell, in his "Familiar Letters," writing from Edinburgh in 1630, says, "There is a fair Parliament House built here lately." And regretting that Charles I. did not open it in person, he continues, "They did ill who advised him otherwise." The public spirit of the citizens was well shown on the occasion, for the cost of its erection—upwards of £36,000 sterling—was solely furnished by their voluntary contributions.

A time had now come when revolutions had their first impulse, not in the battle-field, but in deliberative assemblies, and the Parliament that met in 1639 was as novel as the hall in which it assembled. The prelates ceased to have a voice among the "three estates;" the actual business was no longer left to the Lords of the Articles, but while this body was made more strictly elective, the sitting of the full Parliament as a deliberative assembly with full freedom of speech was established. Thus the new Hall speedily witnessed a greater number of stormy debates than the whole history of previous parliaments could show. But the proceedings that took place within its walls are matter of history, and need not be detailed. It was on the 25th day of March, 1707, that the Scottish Parliament ceased to sit.

By slow degrees the building became exclusively devoted to its present purpose as a vestibule to the judicial chambers of the Courts of Session. Two small niches near the entrance were, within ten years back, occasionally occupied by Lords Ordinary hearing causes; but the hall is now a general rendezvous for the legal profession and their clients. During a considerable portion of the eighteenth century, it was cut up by low partitions; and among the purposes for which small portions of it were thus applied, was a shop for Creech, the celebrated bookseller; booths for the sale of various commodities; and a small tavern, occupied by the renowned Peter Williamson, whose adventures, from the time he was kidnapped at Aberdeen to his return from America, after being domesticated as an Indian, form a romance of no common interest.

In more recent times its floor has been trod by men so renowned in history for wit and learning—to say nothing of poor Peter Peebles—that we are sure no traveller could enter the "Outer House," as it is locally called, without deep interest; while those who have read the late Lord Cockburn's admirable Memoirs, experience additional pleasures in the reminiscence of the exquisitely humorous judicial passages therein described, and of which this venerable hall was the battle-field.

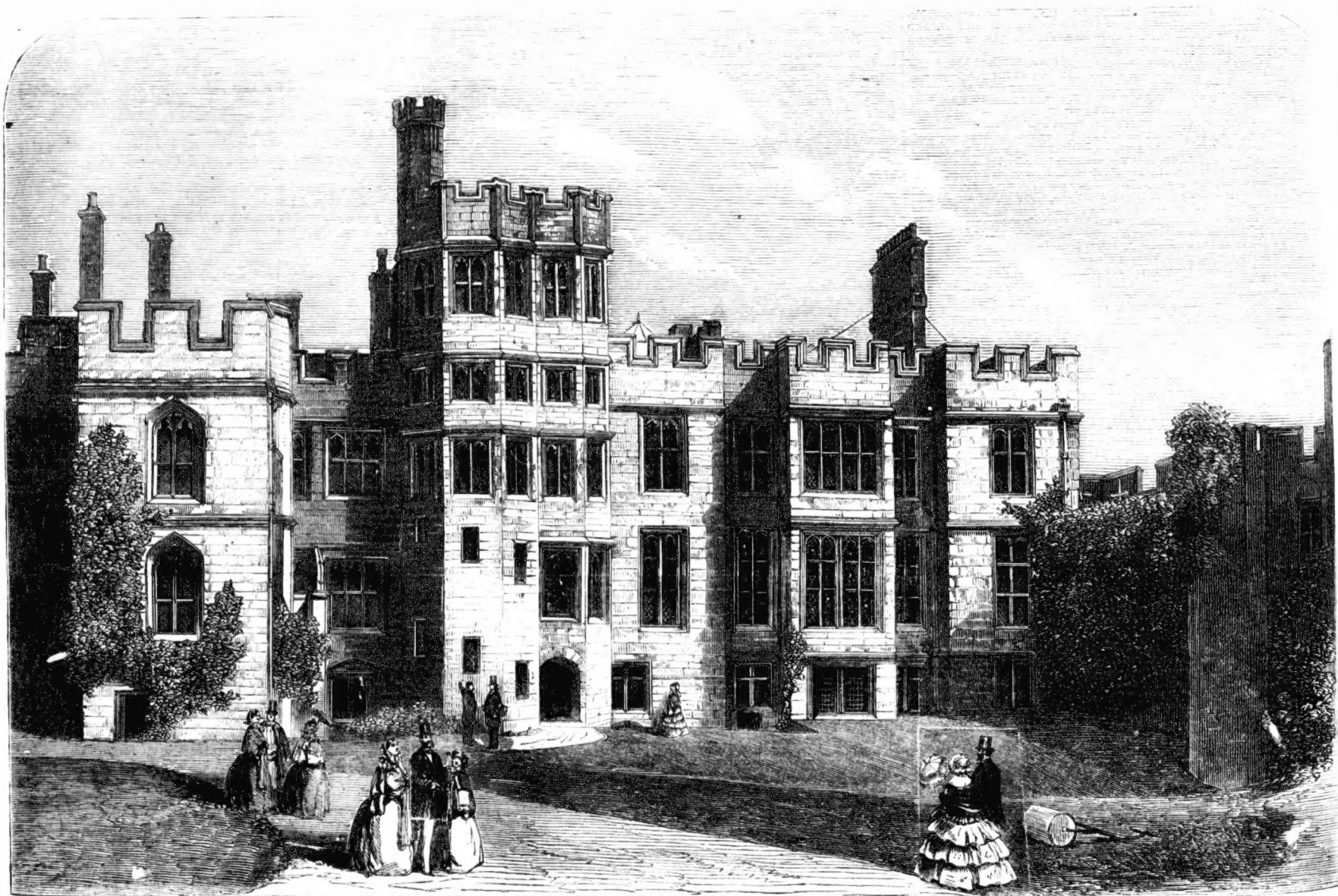
THE ARMOURY AT WARWICK CASTLE.

In the armoury at Warwick Castle, our readers have the last of our series of engravings illustrative of her Majesty's visit to Warwickshire.

This gallery contains one of the finest collection of ancient armour in the kingdom: indeed, as a private collection it is unique, we believe. Here, also, is a large number of fossils and petrifications, bronzes, classic busts, and all those articles which fall under the general denomination of "curiosities." Suspended round the wall, in artistic devices, are culivers, ancient crossbows, battle-axes, pikes, swords, daggers, muskets, arquebuses, quivers, arrows, tomahawks, helmets, chain-armour, &c., &c., while in the bays of the windows we find a curious hoard of old stirrups, locks, daggers, and so on. Among other valued specimens, there is an enormous arquebuss, taken from a French ship of war; a superb suit of Queen Elizabeth's horse armour, and a small suite of plate armour, made for the "Noble Impe," Robert of Dudley, son of Robert, Earl of Leicester.



THE HALL OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, EDINBURGH.



EXTERIOR OF THE ARMOURY, WARWICK CASTLE.

THE CITY OF THE MORMONS.

When the Mormons saw the site of their future city, their first thought and expression was, that a handful of men, well placed, could hold it against a numerous enemy. But their mature conclusion was that they were too far from Washington to provoke the anger of the Federal Government so far as to induce it to send troops against them. Still they were provident and cautious enough to keep their fighting men in constant training. Military exercises were enthusiastically attended to; no business was considered more important, in fact. Frequent skirmishes with the Indians gave them also practical experience in the fighting suitable to the country; and the result was a confidence in their power and resources which events seem not to have justified. Our informant, himself a Mormon, writing at a period before the difficulty with America, says: "I think they over-estimate the value of their position. In the first place, they have not men enough to fight and cultivate the ground at the same time; and as they are so situated, that fighting is not easy either for themselves or their enemies in the winter, hostilities will inevitably occupy the period when agricultural operations should be attended to. Then, again, farming is not an easy business in Utah, as it is constantly necessary to irrigate the fields by manual labour; and although the Mormon elders in England make light of the matter, and say it is soon and easily done, we know to the contrary. An enthusiastic Mormon, a farmer in Utah, in describing the mode of irrigation, told us of his labours, and, shuddering at the recollection of his last season's toil, said, that while working against time to get his farm irrigated, he had often wished himself dead. The Mormons can, however, spare men to fight more easily than most people, as they will experience no remorse in turning their women into the fields to labour. Another reason why their position is weak, is that the districts which would be farmed the easiest are the most open, and the most likely to be attacked; and lastly, the mountain passes, once forced by the troops, the city itself is utterly incapable of defence, as every part of it is within easy fire from the benches or terraces which surround and overlook it east and north. It is true that they have built a mud wall round the city, but this is nearly useless, as it would be no obstacle to troops."

The city, of which we present a faithful view, was originally laid out



MAKA-AMADY, NAYE-BAKARY, AND KOLY, HOSTAGES FROM SENEGAL TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

in blocks of ten acres each, intersected by streets 130 feet wide. To each house was appropriated an acre and a quarter of ground; but this arrangement was soon broken through as the ground in the business part of the city became valuable. The original intention is, however, pretty well observed in the locality from which our sketches were made. "There is every style and variety of architecture in the city, from the Prophet's 'Sion House,' which cost 30,000 dollars, to the poor hut occupied by one or two of his wives, who are lucky if they get a nod of recognition from him once in six months." Brigham Young's house is, of course, the best in the city, and, as will be seen from our view of it, is of considerable size. From fifteen to twenty of his wives live in it (or lived, for our intelligence is still very uncertain). Mr. Hyde, who has written by far the best book about the Mormons, gives the following account, eminently characteristic of Brigham's method of getting work done; and as it relates to this house, we may as well repeat it: "The shingles were ready and waiting. At a Sunday meeting in the Tabernacle, Brigham announced that he had a mission for all the carpenters, and demanded if they would accept it. They raised their hands, and were then coolly commanded to 'shingle the Sion-House in the name of the Lord, and by the authority of the Holy Priesthood.' So Brigham's Sion-House was shingled, for although the carpenters grumbled, still they obeyed."

In our street view we have to the left the Council House, a two storeyed building, forty-five feet square. This is the printing and publishing office of the "Deseret News," the Mormon newspaper; and when the sketch was made, was used as the "Endowment House," or place where the Saints were initiated into the genuine Mormon mysteries. The endowment is a singular medley of swearing, mummering, obscenity, and profanity. It is very graphically described by Mr. John Hyde in the book before alluded to. To the right of the Council House is the site of the Temple to be built in the style described to us by the architect as the "Valley Style," but which has long been known in England as *Carpenter's Gothic*. On the west side of the Temple block is built the Tabernacle, of which we get a glimpse in our view. "Nearly 2,000 persons meet here every Sunday, and listen to orations from the 'First Presidency' and other great men. They are served with every variety of mental poison, and devour with a relish things too bad to mention. As



THE ROAD TO UTAH: DOME ROCK ON SWEET WATER.

a specimen of the prophet's theology and style of preaching we give an extract or two from a sermon preached by him in the Tabernacle, and which was afterwards published in the "Deer-et News," and in the "Millennial Star," under the head of "Adam, our Father and God."

"My next sermon will be to both saint and sinner." "Now hear ye, O inhabitants of the earth, Jew and Gentile, saint and sinner! When our father Adam came into the garden of Eden, he came into it with a celestial body, and brought Eve, one of his wives, with him. He is Michael, the Archangel, the Ancient of Days, about whom holy men have written and spoken. He is our Father and our God, and the only God with whom we have to do." "I could tell you much more about this; but were I to tell you the whole truth, blasphemy would be nothing to it in the estimation of the superstitious and over-righteous of mankind. Jesus, our elder brother, was begotten in the flesh by the same character that was in the garden of Eden, and who is our Father in Heaven. Now, let all who may hear these doctrines, pause before they make light of them, or treat them with indifference, for they will prove their salvation or damnation."

This sermon brings the man before us better than any description could do.

As to the future of the Mormons, all speculation is useless. Only one thing is clear—that they cannot leave the American continent. Indeed, that would cut at the root of their pretensions; for the foundation of the system they desire to establish is that "America is Zion." Suppose them to be driven from Utah, as we have every reason to believe they already are, they will probably "make tracks" in a southern direction, and flourish yet a little longer in a new Holy City.

HOSTAGES FROM SENEGAL TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

In the French colony of Senegal are many influential and almost independent chiefs. The sons of these chiefs, in many cases, play the double part of hostages to the French Government and neophytes to French systems and ideas. The Governor of the colony has established at St. Louis a school, in which these lads are taught to read, to write, to imitate arithmetical rules, &c. &c., but, above all, they are made acquainted with the French language and institutions. The pupils are, it seems, very apt; as we should have guessed from the physiognomies presented in the accompanying illustration, where three of these hostages are portrayed. Of course, ultimately these boys succeed their fathers in the chieftainship of their native districts; and then the colonists reap the advantage of having educated neighbours otherwise barbarous, and also of having indoctrinated them with French sentiments.

The three young men, whose agreeable portraits appear on the preceding page, were taken from the school at St. Louis, and conveyed to France, where their education is now being completed. Already they were no bad scholars; and the natural elegance of their manners, as well as their intelligence, gained for them, at once, much attention.

The French first settled in Senegal in 1637, but it was held by the English from 1756 until 1779, and again from the period of the French revolutionary war till 1814, since which time it has remained in the possession of our Allies.

St. Victor's Foot.—"Sunday next," says the "Univers," "being the fête of St. Victor of Marseilles, a grand musical mass will be celebrated in Paris, at ten o'clock, in the church of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, in which the foot of the saint is preserved. The foot will be exposed during the day to the veneration of the faithful, and after vespers in the afternoon it will be carried in procession. The foot, though it has existed fifteen hundred years, five hundred of which it has been in the parish of St. Nicholas, is still preserved in flesh and bone."

AEROSTATION.—A French paper says:—"A soldier of the 63rd of the line, named Mure, affirms that he has found the solution of the problem of directing balloons. His apparatus consists of a large surface of strong silk stretched over a piece of whalebone, with two large wheels at the sides. The aeronaut is seated along the expanse of silk, his feet placed on pedals which communicate a movement to the wings, while his arms lean on a lever by means of which he directs the mass. All this piece of machinery is disposed immediately below the balloon. Mure has had the honour of presenting a model of his apparatus to the Emperor, who has, it is said, advanced 5,000 francs to enable the inventor to prosecute his experiments."

THE SLAVE TRADE SQUADRON.—It appears from a parliamentary return lately issued that in 1854 12 ships, with 992 officers and men, were engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa; in 1855, 12 ships, with 1,082 officers and men; in 1856, 13 ships with 1,222 officers and men; in 1857, 15 ships, with 1,424 officers and men; at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1854 4 ships, with 475 officers and men; in 1855, 5 ships, with 775 officers and men; in 1856, 3 ships, with 760 officers and men; and in 1857, 3 ships, with 610 officers and men; North America and West Indies in 1854, 11 ships, with 1,530 officers and men; in 1855, 12 ships, with 2,466 officers and men; in 1856, 11 ships, with 2,842 officers and men; and in 1857, 9 ships, with 3,363 officers and men; on the south-east coast of America, in 1854, 6 ships, with 541 officers and men; in 1855, 6 ships, with 905 officers and men; in 1856, 7 ships, with 1,200 officers and men; and in 1857, 6 ships, with 1,335 officers and men. The total deaths on the four stations were 48 in 1854, 32 in 1855, 116 in 1856, and 141 in 1857. The numbers invalided were 136 in 1854; 192 in 1855; 201 in 1856; and 179 in 1857. In slaves, for whom head-money was paid, were 62 in 1854; none in 1855; 19 in 1856; and 384 in 1857. In none of the years was any head-money paid for dead slaves.

ABUSE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.—"The Lydia Gibbs" says the "United Service Gazette" "is an American-built vessel of about 200 tons, of the model of the fur-famed yacht America. She had been for some time at anchor in Whydah Roads, but having American colours flying, there was a difficulty in examining her closely, as her cargo was apparently undisturbed, and no United States man-of-war was at hand to ascertain the correctness of her papers. Boats of two or three of the English cruisers had been alongside, but could find nothing to justify a minute search likely to lead to detention. The Lydia Gibbs was, however, on the 29th of May, fallen in with off the coast by Commander Close, of the Trident, and that officer, under a moral conviction that the vessel was not engaged in lawful business, sent a boat to board her. The party were received civilly, and, seemingly, with unconcern; but the examining officer being on the point of lifting the tarpaulin which covered her suspiciously large hatchway, the pseudo American skipper saw that his game was up. He ordered the mate to 'tear down the rag,' as he was not going to be captured under those colours, which orders were literally complied with, and, at the same time, he threw the papers overboard. The vessel being denationalised, the British officer proceeded to open the hatches, when out walked ten Spaniards forming the slave crew, who had been concealed below."

COTTON IN AFRICA.—A letter received by the Cotton Supply Association, from Mr. Ross, of Cape Coast Castle, states that cotton, which is indigenous to Africa, and grows abundantly in Ashantee, may be obtained equal to that of Georgia, both in quantity and quality. The natives have, from time immemorial, woven their own cloths, but now prefer those of Manchester. Mr. Ross thinks the Africans would readily profit by instruction, and that Africa ere long would compete with the slave states of America, if capitalists would establish an organisation in central districts to purchase and prepare for export the cotton which the natives should be left to grow.

PORTRAIT OF AN AMERICAN SENATOR.—Speaking of the famous American Douglas, a correspondent of the "Daily News" says:—"He is a model demagogue. He is vulgar in his habits, and vulgar in his appearance, 'takes his drink,' chews his quid, and discharges his saliva with as much constancy and energy as the least pretensions of his constituents, but enters into the popular feelings with a tact and zest rarely equalled, and assails the heads and hearts of the multitude in a style of manly and vigorous eloquence such as few men can command. There lies in his bullet head and thick neck enough combativeness, courage, and ability for three men of his dimensions. The slightest touch of what gentle people would call improvement would spoil him. If he were one degree more refined, he would be many degrees less popular. When he mounts the stump, he holds the crowd in front of him in the hollow of his hand."

MORTALITY IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The mortality in ships which sailed to Victoria in 1857 with 18,758 emigrants amounted to only 02, or 35 per cent., and the number of deaths in ships containing 22,301 souls was 200, or 89 per cent. Of these deaths, 55 were adults, 88 were of children between the ages of one and twelve, and 57 were of children under one year. Of 16,367 emigrants who proceeded to Boston, United States, in the first nine months of 1857, only 2 died on the voyage; while among 4,939 emigrants who sailed for Philadelphia in 1857, the deaths were only 8. The mortality among Calcutta coolies in 1856-7 has greatly increased. In that season twelve ships embarked 4,094 souls at Calcutta, and the deaths on the voyage, besides those which occurred after landing in the colonies, were no less than 17-26 per cent. on the number embarked.

IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL OUTRAGE.—A few nights since a party of men visited Captain Lator's shooting lodge, at Glenullaigh, county Tipperary, fired a shot through the door, and demolished the panes of glass with stones. They then proceeded to a field adjacent where there was a cow grazing, and shot it dead. There were two men in the lodge at the time of the occurrence, but they did not venture out to fetch the murderers, who, having done as much mischief as they desired, went away quietly. Capt. Lator is said to be an excellent landlord; he reduced the rents on coming into possession of the property, and the only cause that can be given for this daring outrage is, that he has at present on his lands a tract of land, from which he found it necessary to remove some hundred delinquent farmers about eight or nine years ago.

FIFTY-FOUR CHILDREN SPARILY POISONED.—Some hints or hints were, on Friday evening, thrown out into the street before the door of a merchant on Cranston Quay, Dublin. Soon after women were seen rushing into the streets with apparently dying children in their arms, and it was presently known all over the city that some sixty little ones had been poisoned. Constables were despatched to their homes to convey them to the nearest surgeons and dispensaries, and the women gave their services gratuitously for the same purpose. At first there seemed a strong probability that many of the children would die; but by prompt assistance all recovered. A porter, in the employ of the merchant out of whose premises the poisonous berries were thrown, was afterwards charged with the offence. He admitted having thrown the berries out in the street, and stated that they came to this country in a cargo of foreign wheat, and had been lying in his master's stores. Not believing that they would injure any person, and being in the way, he threw them out. He is detained.

SECTION ON SPECTACLES.—A man named Wallace was one of two pilots in charge of the Indian Empire when she ran on the San Marguerite Rock in Galway Bay; and he was bound over to stand his trial for wilfully attempting the destruction of that vessel. From the day of his committal he became very dependent, and a few days since was found dead in his bed. An inquest being held, his wife deposed that he seemed very well the night before his death; two medical practitioners declared that he had evidently died of poison, and in describing the condition of the body lead us to imagine that the poison was probably strychnine. His disease could not be accounted for by natural causes. The inquest was adjourned to the 30th of July, in order to have a chemical analysis of the stomach.

THE LORD-LIBERTARIAN AT GALWAY.—Lord Eglintoun visited Galway on Thursday week, to preside over a grand banquet to inaugurate the successful establishment of the new line of packets from that port to America. The dinner was quite a success.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—Twenty-six persons, convicted at the London-derry assizes for assembling in an Orange procession on the 1st of July, have just been punished by Mr. Justice Christian, who observed upon their offences in very strong terms. His Lordship concluded by sentencing the prisoners to two months' imprisonment, and at the end of that time not to be liberated unless they found bail, themselves in £20, and two or more sureties in another £20 more, to keep the peace for a term of seven years. Sixteen Catholics were tried for an affray arising out of the same affair. His Lordship charged strongly in their favour, but the jury did not agree, and they were eventually discharged on their own recognisances to appear for trial on receiving four or five days' notice.

SCOTLAND.

A TERRIBLE PREDICAMENT.—Four little boys were diverting themselves by leaping in and out of an old corn chest that stood in the stable of a farm in the parish of Gortrie. They were all in the box, when down came the lid, which, being furnished in the ordinary way for a padlock, the holder caught the staple, and the children were prisoners at once, beyond the possibility of extricating themselves. Fortunately, however, the horses had to be fed. The ploughman whose duty it was to feed them, performed his task, and was leaving the place for the night, when he thought he heard some movement in the chest. He lifted the lid, and found the prisoners still alive, but quite unconscious.

A SUBJECT FOR A BALLAD.—William Shaw, a blacksmith, and his sweetheart, Margaret Bell, were walking along the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, when the young woman jokingly said that she would go into the Clyde; and ran along a low wall leading to the river. She was not able to stop herself before reaching the brink of the river, and fell in. Shaw leaped over the wall to her rescue, but soon himself needed assistance. A young man, named Wilson, then threw himself into the water with the view of aiding his companions, but they disappeared beneath the surface, and he was with difficulty rescued.

THE PROVINCES.

GREAT FIRE AT NEWCASTLE.—A most disastrous fire broke out on Thursday week in the premises of Mr. Lawson Dunn, wire and hemp rope manufacturer, in Newcastle. A range of rooms was entirely destroyed, with the machinery, roughly valued at £3,000. About fifty tons of rope, &c., estimated at about £36 per ton, were also destroyed.

BOULEVARDS FOR LIVERPOOL.—It is proposed to carry a semicircular sweep of boulevards round Liverpool, starting from a point about Bootle, and, after forming the segment of a circle, ending at the Dingle. The boulevards are to be of a uniform width of 100 yards; there is to be a central carriage drive of twenty yards, flanked on each side by rows of trees; beyond the trees roads for pedestrians and equestrians; the land outside the boulevards being available only for villa residences.

SLAUGHTER ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—A singular accident has occurred on the above railway, near the village of Broadall, about two miles from Derby. A goods train from Derby to Leeds passed the Broadall crossing (at which there is a road over the line), and, in consequence of some repairs, travelled at a slow rate. When the train had passed, the gatekeeper opened the gates to a drove of milk cows. As soon as the cattle had got upon the line, a coal train from Staveley to Peterborough, dashed among the droves. Five of the cows were instantly killed, one of them being caught in the back by the life-preserver in front of the engine, and conveyed in that position at least half a mile in the direction of Derby. Three others were caught by the engine, and forced off the line and through the gate; of these one was killed, but the other two were so little injured, that they were able to walk to the farm.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A serious slip of the wall in front of warehouse D, in the inner dock, Southampton, took place on Friday morning. The dock is at present dry. The engineer reports 250 feet of the wall carried forward; extreme distance, 4 feet 6 inches; and ground behind 10 feet; bottom of dock raised 4 to 5 feet; warehouse and vault considered safe; the latter contains 40,000 dozen of port wine. Damage to dock estimated at £2,000 to £3,000.

DRUNKENNESS AND DEATH.—A pensioner was taken up at Alford, for being drunk, and was placed in stable for safe keeping; next morning the man was found lying so dreadfully burnt that he died. By some means he had obtained a pipe and matches, and, being in a very intoxicated state, ignited the straw which had been given him to lie upon.

A CELESTIAL TRAVELLER.—A few days since, a young lady, with a foreign accent and rather eccentric manners, dressed all in white, with yellow boots, alighted at the Peterborough Railway Station. Her luggage was addressed as follows:—"Her Divine Majesty, the Zion, Holy Ghost, Empress of the Universe, Beloved Bride of Heaven, passenger to Silverdale, near Lancaster." She stated that she was an angel from heaven, and presented one of the clerks with a tract, written partly in Latin, partly in French, and partly in English. The costume of the "angel" reminds one of that adopted by the lady of La Salette, which consisted, according to the descriptions, of a white dress, trimmed with a garland of silver flowers, a yellow silk apron, edged with silver fringe, yellow stockings, &c.

THE STORM IN THE PROVINCES.—The storm experienced in the metropolis on Saturday night and Sunday morning appears to have been felt with equal violence in various parts of the country. The wind blew a perfect hurricane off the north-east coast, and the crews of the vessels at sea describe the storm as terrific; but, the strong gale fortunately blowing out and not upon the coast, no casualties of any moment are reported. A number of boats were destroyed at the sea-side villages, but, ibeing Saturday night, no fishing vessels were out at sea. Several ships were driven from their moorings at the Wear, but were afterwards secured. The steamship Hudson left the town on Saturday night for Bremen, but she had to be put back again and remain till Monday. The grain crops in the neighbourhood of the north-east ports have suffered considerably from the rain and wind. At Harwich the gale was very violent, and continued until three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, doing a great deal of damage in the harbour. Two brigs were driven ashore on the Gunfleet Sands. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft a heavy gale was experienced. The Zorilda, from Harthpool, with coals, foundered off the Dudgeon on Sunday, but the crew were saved. At Portsmouth the wind blew a hard gale on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning all the men-of-war at Spithead struck topgallant masts. At Liverpool the gale commenced shortly before midnight, and several casualties occurred among the shipping. A vessel ran ashore off the Clarence Dock, but came off at flood tide. A schooner sank near the North Spit on Sunday morning, but the crew were saved by the lifeboat. Another small vessel got ashore and was abandoned by the crew. Some houses in consequence were partly blown down, and several trees were torn up by the roots. At Holyhead the gale was so strong that several vessels which had put to sea on Saturday had to return to port. Accounts from various inland towns represent the storm to have been extremely violent, but all the casualties reported are of a minor description.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. 81. CIRCUMLOCUTION—WASTE OF TIME.

How refreshing it is to meet with a human soul fresh and unventilated—one who is yet uncorrupted by custom, and can say things as they really are—for most of us, alas! have lived so long in a conventional world that we only see objects as "through a glass darkly." Such a free open soul we met the other day, in the person of a young French lady fresh from Paris, but uncorrupted by fashion and custom, and who looked with clear and piercing vision at once at the matter before her, and with simplicity told us what she saw. She had been in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons, and, having learned member of high position speak; and when we asked her what she thought of his speaking, she said—"I thought that he might have said that he had to say in fewer words." And it was so. This lady had hit the blot—the peculiar vice—of the House of Commons; namely, a man speaks there who would not speak better, more forcibly, and more objectively, if he were to use only half the words. We heard the speech which this lady heard, and the following, though not verbal report, will give an idea of what it was, and prove the truth of the young lady's criticism:—"Sir, the Honourable and Learned Member who has just sat down has made a proposition, and proposed a clause—which, however good it may be in itself, I am sorry to be obliged to say, though I say it with regret, I cannot accede to the proposition which the Hon. and Learned Member has made, and which he wishes me to introduce in this House, was discussed in a full House on a former occasion, amply discussed in a full House, and after long discussion was rejected by a large majority, and I cannot accede to a proposition which interferes with certain long-continued and ancient-vested interests in a House so thin as this; indeed, with scarcely the requisite forty members present; and when, as I said before, was debated at great length in a full House on a former occasion, and rejected by a considerable majority. The proposition of the Hon. and Learned Member may be good in itself, and that question I will not now enter—but I cannot think that it would be right to disturb or trench upon valuable and ancient vested interests in so small a House as this, at this late period of the session; when, I repeat, the proposition was, on its introduction on a former occasion, after a discussion long and able, rejected in a full House by a large majority. The proposal may be good, but as this is not the proper time to make it, I hope the Hon. and Learned Gentleman will hardly consider it right to press a division." Of course, all this did not appear in the morning papers; but, if honourable members are not sparing of the time of the House, editors of newspapers are economical of their space. The speech, as delivered, occupies twenty-two lines of our MS. The report, which contains all that the speaker really conveyed, occupies three lines, and runs thus:—"Mr. ——— objected to the proposition, because it was not right to disturb vested interests in a thin House at the end of the Session, when the same proposal had been discussed and rejected by a large majority of a full House on a former occasion." But, alas! this is not the full extent of the evil. On the occasion alluded to, there were only about thirty members present, and the matter dropped. But if there had been a full House, in all probability some half dozen members on each side would have risen merely to reiterate what the former speakers had said. For it is another fault of the House of Commons, that honourable members not only repeat themselves, but will stand up for half an hour merely to reiterate, over and over again, what has been already advanced by others. How common, for instance, it is for a gentleman to begin with, "I quite agree with every word that the Honourable Gentleman, who has just sat down, has said," and then go on for half an hour or more and repeat all that has just been uttered. Oh! time, time, how little do we think of thy value! We have pondered this matter often, and we have decided that, on a charitable estimate, more than half the time of every night is wasted by unnecessary talk—talk which consists of mere repetition. And only think what this waste of time amounts to in one session. Say that the House sits 100 nights in a year, and on an average eight hours a night; it follows that every member present loses during the session 400 hours, or somewhat more than thirty-three working days, of twelve hours. And if on the average 200 members are always present, the total loss of time, wasted by this diffuse speaking and unnecessary repetition, amounts to eighteen years of time every session. Mr. Cobden used to say that, as a rule, he never repeated arguments which had been used before in the course of an evening; and that he had many times refused to speak because some one had forestalled his arguments. And every one knows that Mr. Cobden never, in the same speech, repeated himself. *O si sic omnes.* We might then meet in February and rise in May, and do more business than we do now. And further, we venture to say that, if honourable members were more concise, they would be far more effective, and, of course, gain more fame. It is really wonderful that gentlemen do not see that the loose reiterative style which they adopt, terribly destroys the effect of their arguments. "The blacksmith who flourishes his hammer over his head before he strikes, does not produce half the effect as he that brings it down direct upon the hot iron on the smithy, whilst the latter can deliver two strokes in the time that the former takes to deliver one." All about the walls of Westminster Palace and the floors, Sir Charles Barry has written certain scriptural sentences, such as, "Fear God and honour the Queen." "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." An Honourable Member lately suggested that it would be wise if the worthy architect would place over the door of the House another text—"Let thy words be few."—Eccles., v. 2.

SIR RICHARD BETHELL.

We have often said to ourselves during the past two or three months, Where has our late Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, hid himself of late? for we scarcely ever see him in the House, and when he comes, he rarely stops more than a few minutes. Is he ill? or, disgusted with the fickleness of fortune, has he retired into solitude, to meditate, hermit-like, on the "vanity of human wishes?" Suddenly, however, last week we saw him again. We were crossing the Central Hall of Westminster Palace, and, happening to look up the corridor which leads to the House of Peers, we espied Sir Richard. He was moving, as usual, slowly along with measured and ponderous steps, and with his eyes steadfastly fixed upon the ground. He was evidently deep in thought, and as unconscious of all around him as the sculptured statues in their niches above. There were frescoes on either hand, at which people were curiously and admiringly staring; but he saw them not. Groined roofs, springing high from massive pillars, were over him; and "storied windows, richly light," poured their many-coloured lights upon the floor which he trod; but he heeded them not. Slowly and solemnly he moved as if he were following a bier, until he came to the centre of the Central Hall, and there he stopped, and for a minute or so was so absorbed in thought that the rushing stream of agents' clerks and witnesses from the Committee Room disturbed him not. "Of what is the old man thinking?" said we to ourselves. "Is he reflecting upon his loss of office and hopes of the Chancellorship dashed by the sudden fall of the Palmerston Government? Or is he mentally trying to disentangle some legal snare?" Probably it was the latter that held him there fixed as a statue; for soon he gave a slight start, as if he had said "Eureka!" "I have found it!"—and then moved on. As we have said, Sir Richard seldom now comes to the House, and most likely for this reason: His battle there has ended in defeat, and the road which at one time seemed opening direct to a peerage and the woodcock is all blocked up for the present. And, moreover, even Hope seems to have extinguished her lamp. When the smash came, there seemed to be no reason why again in a few months the party which Sir Richard espoused should not be in power; and so, at first, he took his place quietly on the Opposition bench, prepared vigorously to battle for place and position again. But the sad failure of Carwile's motion, and the subsequent utter rout and disorganisation of the Liberal party, and the gathering strength of the Conservative Government, have probably utterly disheartened and disgusted him, and therefore he shows himself but seldom in the House. It is not pleasant to wait and serve where once we reigned.

BARON ROTHSCHILD SWORN AT LAST.

The great event came off on Monday. It was managed in the manner following:—The bill received the Royal assent on Friday; and as no notice appeared on the paper on Monday that Lord John Russell would move the necessary resolution to enable the Baron to take his seat, only a few who were in the secret knew that the Honourable Member would present himself on that day. But the fact is, as we satisfactorily settled by a consular of authorities, this is a case of surprise, and, therefore, no notice is necessary. And so, on Monday morning, as soon as the House opened, Baron Rothschild presented himself at the bar, flanked on one side by Lord John Russell, and on the other by Mr. John Abel Smith; and Mr. Speaker seeing them, called out, "Members who wish to be sworn come to the table." Whereupon the Baron, attended as aforesaid, marched to the bar, and the clerk presented to him the usual oath. When up rose Mr. Warren, who was determined to protest once more against this profanation of the House; but he was rebuked by the Speaker, who ruled that no intervention to a member's taking the oath could be allowed. The Baron, of course, refused to take the customary oath, and was ordered by the speaker to withdraw below the bar, and Lord John Russell immediately arose, and proposed the following resolution:—

"That it appears to this House that Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, a person professing the Jewish religion, being otherwise entitled to sit and vote in this House, is prevented from so sitting and voting by his conscientious objection to take the Oath which by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament has been substituted for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration in the form therein required."

And here Mr. Warren, impatient not to lose his chance, once more attempted to speak; but on its being pointed out to him that this resolution was only declaratory, he again curbed his impetuosity, and sat down, and the resolution passed *unanimously*, and Lord John proceeded to propose Resolution No. 2, to wit:—

"That any person professing the Jewish religion may henceforth, in taking the Oath prescribed in an Act of the present session of Parliament to enable him to sit and vote in this House, omit the words 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian.'"

And the question being put, Mr. Warren unbentured his conscience. He was followed by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Spooner, who also opposed the resolution, and by Mr. Walpole, who refused to offer any further opposition, and the House having divided and passed the resolution by 63 to 37, the Baron again, amidst loud cheering, walked to the table, and was sworn on the Old Testament in the manner prescribed. And so this great question, which has been agitated for eleven years, was settled. In conclusion, let the reader note that Lord John Russell's resolution does not merely cover Baron Rothschild's admission, but the admission of all Jews, and is therefore a standing order of the House. The House was thinly attended, and no Jews were present but Baron Rothschild's family. Even Alderman Salomons was not present. He meant to be there, but knew nothing about the matter, until he arrived in London from his country seat at Tunbridge. He jumped into a hansom as soon as he heard of it, but arrived too late.

ET TU, BRUTE!

Mr. Bernal Osborne, whose "wild shriek of liberty" we all remember, last week openly rebuked Lord Palmerston for his support to the clause in the Corrupt Practices Bill which legalises the payment of the travelling expenses of voters; and on another occasion lauded the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the "able and satisfactory manner in which he had managed the public business."

The prerogative is fixed, we hear, for Monday.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.
The second reading of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill was proposed by Viscount Gage.

Lord REDBURN opposed the measure, arguing at some length against the proposed legislation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Lord LYNDHURST supported the bill.

In the discussion which ensued, and which turned chiefly upon arguments for and against the alleged Scriptural prohibition of the union in question, the measure was defended by Earl Nelson, Lord Cranworth, Lord Wodehouse, Earl Granville, the Bishop of Ripon, and Lord Overstone. Lord Dunmannon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Bishop of Lincoln, opposed the motion.

Their Lordships divided on the question that the bill be read a second time. There were—Contents, 22; non-contents, 46; 24.

The Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Government of India Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Transfer and Sale of Land (Ireland) Bill was also read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TROOPS TO INDIA.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. W. Ewart, Lord STANLEY said that during the last six months 17,000 troops had been sent to India, and that the Government were aware of the great importance of striking a decisive, and, if possible, a final blow, in the cold season.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, pursuant to notice, endeavoured (notwithstanding the suggestions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to call attention to the present position of the question as to the right of visiting ships suspected of slave trading, and asked whether the Government proposed to adhere to or depart from the policy of their predecessors.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD declined, in the present state of the question, to enter into any discussion on the subject, which he thought (and the House seemed to be of the same opinion) was not desirable.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that he thought Mr. Fortescue had been justified in seeking some definite information upon the subject of the rights of visit before Parliament separated. After the statement made by the American Minister in this country, the House had a right to be informed of any additional facts, and he therefore asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had given up any pretensions he had never made, or disclaimed any right which the Government of England had never asserted; or whether he had abandoned a right which former Governments had claimed and insisted upon.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in consequence of the occurrences in the Cuban waters, the Government had consulted the law officers of the Crown; and, acting upon their opinion, communications of a friendly nature had taken place between the two Governments. All claims were in abeyance; nothing had been decided upon; meanwhile, the Government of the United States had made friendly overtures, inviting a plan for their consideration that would carry into effect the object of both Governments. Their offer had been accepted, and her Majesty's Government had under consideration a plan which they had a sanguine expectation would meet the wishes of both Governments, and attain the object which they both desired—the discouragement of the slave trade.

BILLS—VARIOUS.

On the order for the third reading of the Civil Bills, &c. (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, a division took place, on the opposition of Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD, when the third reading was carried by 83 to 54. The bill then passed.

On the consideration of the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill, as amended, certain other amendments were discussed and some adopted.

The Draughts on Bankers Law Amendment Bill was likewise considered, as amended, when its provisions were reviewed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the Probates and Letters of Administration Act Amendment Bill, gave a short exposition of its provisions. The bill, after a short conversation, was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, sent down from the Lords. He intimated that he did not intend to insist upon the fifth clause, which had given rise to some difference of opinion. The bill was read a second time.

The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill passed through committee.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House, after some further business, adjourned at ten minutes to twelve o'clock.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons met on Saturday to forward certain bills.

On the order for going into committee on the Probates and Letters of Administration Act Amendment Bill.

Lord LYNDHURST moved to refer the committee until Monday.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated his views and intentions with reference to the bill and to the proposed amendments.

The motion was, after some discussion, negatived, upon a division, by 42 to 17, and the House went into committee upon the Bill, which was amended in several provisions.

The House then went into committee upon the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, which was likewise amended, several new clauses being added.

The Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, after some observations by Mr. COSINGHAM, Mr. S. WORTLEY, Lord EBRINGTON, and Sir C. BERRILL.

Some other Bills were also read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Lord LYNDHURST called attention to the right of search question, and asked for some correspondence relating to the recent negotiations on the subject with the United States.

The Earl of Malmesbury stated that an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the illicit trade in slaves under cover of the American flag, which was also likely to obviate the risk of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation.

The Earl of Aberdeen remarked that a series of instructions respecting the visitation of vessels suspected of being slavers had been drawn up many years since, with the assent of the British and United States Government. If any cause of misunderstanding had lately arisen, it must, he thought, have been occasioned by some infraction of these regulations.

After some further discussion, the subject dropped.

COPYRIGHT.

On the motion of Lord LYNDHURST, a select committee was ordered to examine into the expediency of extending the present law of copyright so as to include certain classes of works of art.

NEW CALIFORNIA.

Lord CARNARVON moved the second reading of the Government of New California Bill, stating that the name of the colony was to be changed, by command of her Majesty, to British Columbia.

After some remarks from the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Wodehouse, the bill was read a second time.

Several other bills were considered and advanced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A JEW IN PARLIAMENT.

At the early sitting in the House of Commons, Baron Rothschild came to the table, accompanied by Lord John Russell and Mr. J. A. Smith, to take the oath; but, declining to take them in the usual form, was directed to withdraw.

A resolution, setting forth the facts of the case, was then moved by Lord John Russell, and agreed to, after a few words from Mr. S. Warren.

The Noble Lord then moved, that, in pursuance of the act recently passed, Baron Rothschild should be allowed to omit the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

Mr. WARREN persisted in opposing the proceeding, which

Mr. WALPOLE, on religious grounds, also intimated his determination to resist to the last, though he expressed high approval of the conduct exhibited by Baron Rothschild throughout the whole controversy.

The House divided, when there appeared for the resolution 69, against 37. Baron Rothschild having again come to the table, took the oath as thus modified, and afterwards took his seat below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House amidst considerable cheering.

BIBURY AT ELECTIONS.

On the motion for the third reading of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Bill.

Mr. H. BERRILL moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a third time that day six months.

On a division, the motion was carried by a majority of 93 to 60—33.

Another division with similar issue was taken on the question that the bill should pass.

The measure was then passed.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

Mr. KINNAIRD having inquired whether any special mark of favour was to be bestowed on Sir John Lawrence, in recognition of his distinguished services.

Lord STANLEY recapitulated the honours and rewards which had already been granted to that eminent officer, whose services had been invaluable. It was also intended to augment his salary from £7,500 to £10,000 per annum, and further recognitions of his services were under consideration by the Government.

Mr. WALPOLE withdrew the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill for the present session.

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

The Lords' Amendments to the Universities (Scotland) Bill being brought up for consideration, many objections were urged against them by Mr. DUNLOP, who complained that the undertaking entered into by the Lord Advocate, on behalf of the Government, had been altogether infringed by the changes which the Peers had introduced in the measure.

After some discussion, several of these amendments were disagreed with, and the bill ordered to be sent back to the Upper House.

The Judgments (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, and the Probates and Letters of Administration Act Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE THAMES.

The Earl of DEERY moved the second reading of the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill, dwelling at some length upon the necessity of the verification of the Thames.

The bill was read a second time.

The Joint Stock Bank Companies Bill was passed, and various other bills were forwarded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIA.

On the order for considering the Lords' amendments of the Government of India (No. 3) Bill.

Colonel SYKES, after a strong and earnest protest against the whole measure, moved that the amendments be taken into consideration that day three months.

Mr. MANSFELD said, he did not rise to second this motion, but to vindicate the character of the Company's Government and the Civil Service of India, which he proceeded to do in a speech of considerable length, abounding with details and incidents of the insurrection.

This preliminary discussion, after having occupied much time, was terminated by Colonel Sykes withdrawing his motion, and the House proceeded to consider the amendments.

In the 27th clause, providing that orders now sent through the Secret Committee may be sent by the Secretary of State without communication with the Council, the Lords had added, "but no such order shall be sent without having been previously communicated to the Vice-President and one other member, to be selected by the Secretary of State."

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to these words, and proposed to substitute others, enlarging the number of the Council to be communicated with, to form a committee consisting of the Vice-President and four other members.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested that this amendment should be withdrawn, and that the House should disagree with the amendment of the Lords.

After discussion, Lord John's amendment was put and negatived, and the House divided upon the Lords' amendment, with which a majority disagreed, the ayes being 38, and the noes 106.

In the 29th clause, which originally enacted that the appointments of the ordinary members of the Council of the Governor-General of India (except the fourth ordinary member), and of the members of Council of the several Presidencies, shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council, "with the concurrence of a majority of members present at a meeting," the Lords had excluded the words within inverted commas.

Sir J. GRAHAM objected that the omission of these words would vest the whole patronage in the Secretary of State.

Lord STANLEY said he could not defend the amendment, and the House resolved to disagree therewith, and with a similar amendment in clause 30.

In the 32nd clause, which had empowered the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Commissioners under the Order of Council of May, 1855, to make regulations for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service of India, providing that "the candidates certified by the Commissioners, or other persons to be entitled under such regulations, shall be recommended for appointment according to the order of their proficiency, as shown by such examination, and such persons only as shall have been so certified shall be appointed or admitted to the Civil Service of India," the Lords had excluded the words marked by inverted commas.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the restoration of these words, the omission of which might, he thought, enhance the pitch of competitive examination for the Civil Service.

Lord STANLEY assigned reasons for believing that the alteration would not be of great effect, and that, with or without the words in question, the principle of unrestricted competition would be equally secure, or he would not, he said, consent to the amendment.

Upon a division, however, the disagreement with the amendment of the Lords was affirmed by 73 to 60. An amendment of the Lords in the 33rd clause, involving the same principle, was likewise disagreed with.

In the 56th clause, which provided that, except for repelling invasion or other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India are not applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation beyond the frontiers, the Lords had inserted, before "repelling," the words "preventing or."

Sir J. GRAHAM objected to the introduction of these words, as too lax.

Upon a division, the amendment was agreed to by 25 to 28. The other amendments, with a few immaterial exceptions, were agreed to.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. S. WORTLEY called attention to the competition relative to the monument of the late Duke of Wellington, and moved a resolution that, by the terms of the competition under which the models for the monument proposed to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral were lately exhibited in Westminster Hall, the artists competing were not entitled to expect that the works would be executed at the expense of the nation, unless on the ground of their intrinsic merit; and whereas the judges have not recommended for execution any of the works so exhibited, and a new and wholly different site has since been determined upon for this monument, it is expedient that a limited number of distinguished artists should be further employed by Government to furnish models with special reference to the new and altered circumstances, and remunerated for their labour, and their models purchased for the country. He supported the motion by a speech of much length, entering very fully into the details of the subject.

Mr. HORE thought that the First Commissioner of Works had acted judiciously in the selection of the model of a young artist, and recommended Mr. Wortley not to press his motion.

Mr. CONINGHAM expressed a similar opinion.

Lord J. MANNERS asked whether the House would take the matter out of responsible hands and throw it into inextricable confusion again, leaving it undecided for a series of years. He spoke against opening a second limited competition, as proposed by Mr. Wortley.

Mr. STIRLING was not convinced by the arguments of Mr. Wortley, and should vote against the motion.

Lord ELMO condemned the course of action of the Government in the choice of a design, and in confiding its execution to three artists. They would, he thought, act more wisely by selecting two or three eminent artists, and asking them to propose designs.

Sir B. HALL, after explaining his own course of proceeding for obtaining designs by competition, observed that, without giving any opinion as to the design selected, it would be difficult to adapt it to its present proposed site. As, however, Lord J. Manners had promised that the model, as altered, should be exposed to public view before it was executed, he thought the House should leave the responsibility with the Government.

After some further discussion, Mr. Wortley's motion was negatived by 44 to 26.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUBSTITUTION.

Colonel FREESTON moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she will take into consideration the unfavourable position of the soldiers of the army, with a view of affording them relief. He dwelt upon the insufficiency of a soldier's pay, compared with his expenses, and upon the hardships and privations he was subject to.

The motion was seconded by Mr. P. O'BRIEN.

Sir W. FRASER suggested whether it would not be more satisfactory if the opinion of the House were taken upon another occasion, and

Sir F. SMITH moved the adjournment of the debate.

Some observations were made by Mr. Westhead, Sir W. Coddington, and General Peel, and the motion was then withdrawn.

The House, after some further business, adjourned until Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Commons did not sit on Wednesday; but the House of Lords met for two or three hours, for the despatch of business.

Several bills of no great public interest were passed and others forwarded.

BEER-HOUSES.

The Bishop of OXFORD asked whether the attention of the Government would be directed to the law which regulated the sale of beer? The present law was working very badly, and directly opposite to that originally intended by the framers of the bill. In the event of it not being the intention of the Government to do so, he should next session of Parliament himself introduce a bill on the subject.

The Earl of DEERY said the attention of the Government had already been directed to the subject, and a bill had been drawn out, but it had been deemed advisable to postpone it till the next session.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Both Houses met yesterday.

In the Lords,

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments in the Universities (Scotland) Bill were considered. Their Lordships agreed not to press their amendments.

Several bills were read a third time and passed.

The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

On bringing up the report, Lord ELMO moved the omission of the first clause, which allows candidates to pay for the conveyance of voters to the poll. On a division, the clause was affirmed by 43 to 20.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing to some of the Lords' amendments to the Government of India Bill were considered. Their Lordships abandoned their amendments with the exception of the principal one relating to competitive examination, and that only as far as regarded military appointments, which they thought should be made optional.

The remaining business was disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons,

Mr. STANLEY FITZGERALD, in answer to Mr. Stapleton, stated that Fernando Po had been long recognised as a Spanish settlement; it was transferred by Portugal to Spain. The proclamation forbidding schools and forbidding any person from going to any church or chapel, except a Roman Catholic church, was under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The Lords' amendments to the Public Health Bill, with one exception, were agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to several other bills were also considered.

Mr. COWPER moved for a copy of correspondence between the Committee of Privy Council on Education and the managers of schools and her Majesty's inspectors of schools, relating to the distribution, publication, and preparation of the annual reports of the inspectors.

Mr. ABERDEEN, in assenting to the motion, mentioned that the rumour which had gone abroad that it was intended to discontinue the reports of the inspectors was erroneous.

It was agreed to consider the amendment insisted upon by the Lords in the Government of India Bill on Friday.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—A meeting of Jews was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, to adopt measures to commemorate the triumph of Jewish emancipation. A resolution was passed, thanking the friends of civil and religious liberty for the efforts which they have so long put forth to liberate their Jewish fellow-countrymen. Another resolution, moved by Mr. Alderman Salomons and carried unanimously, declared that it was desirable the Jewish community should adopt some means of permanently commemorating the event; while the last resolution appointed a committee for that purpose.

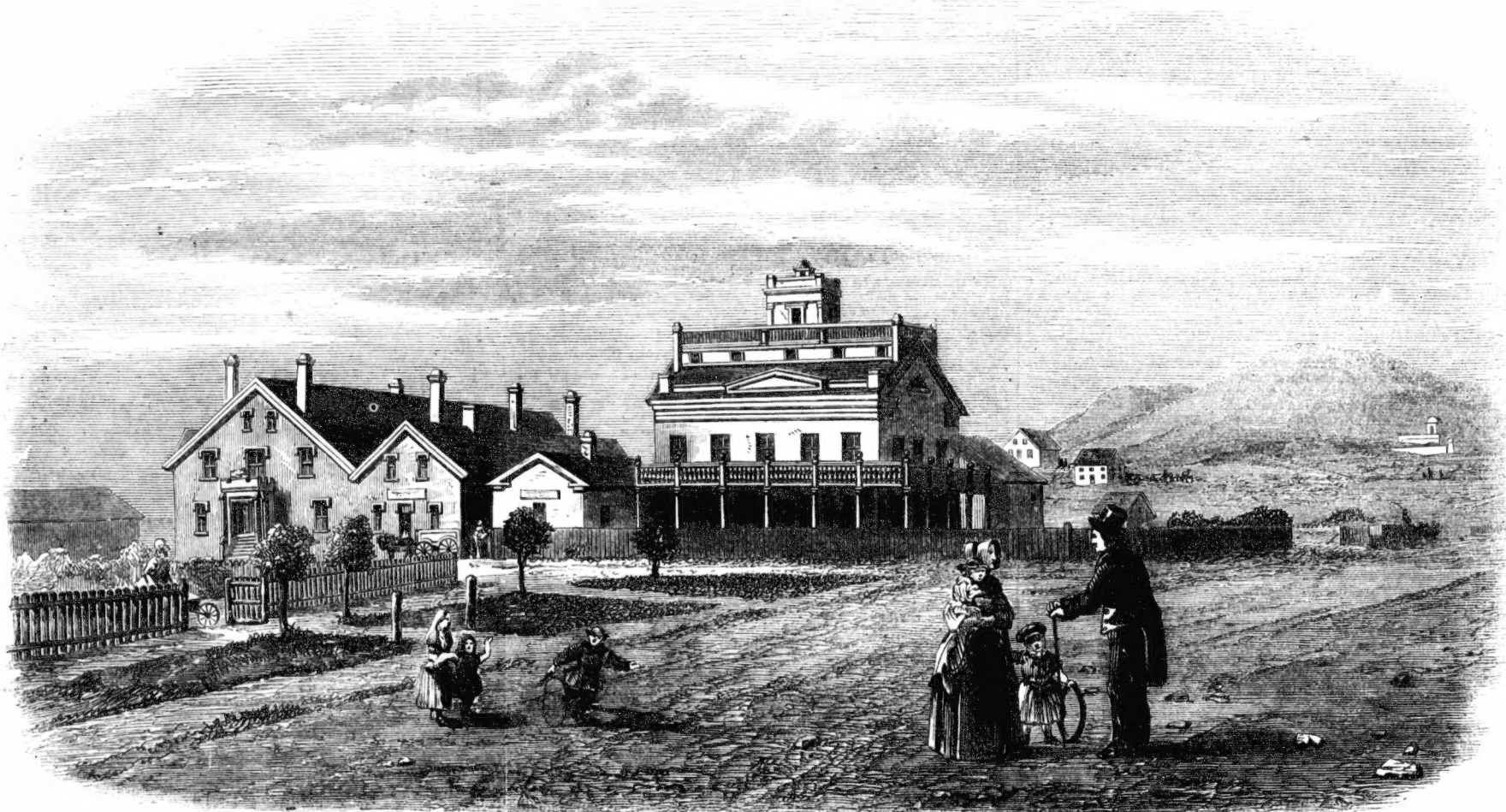
THE BERKELEY PEERAGE.—Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, who succeeded to the estates of Earl Fitzhardinge, has petitioned the House of Peers praying that he may take his seat in Parliament as Baron Berkeley by tenure. This is not the first time a lord of Berkeley Castle has put in this claim. It has never been admitted nor definitively rejected, but evaded every time it has been raised. Thus William, the eldest son of Frederick, Earl of Berkeley, prevented from assuming his father's title by the decision of the House in the great Berkeley Peerage case, claimed to sit by tenure. The difficulty was met by creating him Baron Segrave.

A MORMON CONFERENCE.—The Mormons of London, Berkshire, Kent, and Essex held their half-yearly conference last week, in the metropolis. The elders present spoke hopefully about the state of their church, although not a word transpired with reference to the exodus from Utah, but a general vote pledging the saints to sustain Brigham Young as prophet, seer, and revelator, was passed. Between 600 and 700 "saints" attended the conference.



GREAT SALT LAKE

CITY.—(SEE PAGE 69.)



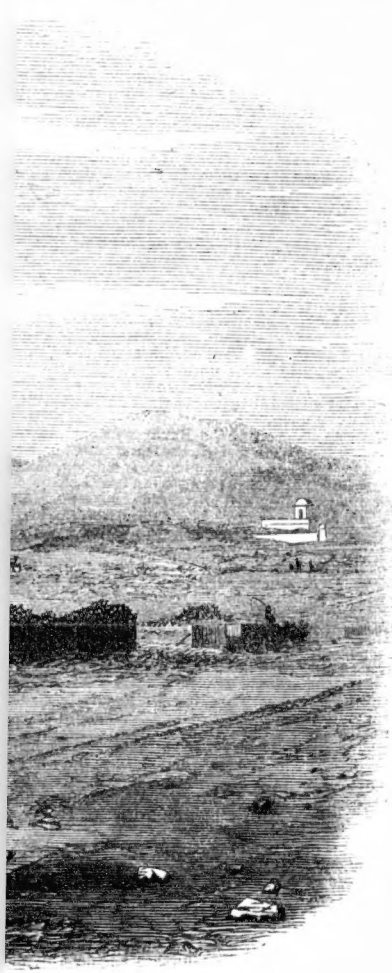
BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HOUSE.





GREAT SALT LAKE

CITY.—(SEE PAGE 69.)



STREET IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

TITLE PAGE AND INDEX TO VOL. 6.

May be obtained of all Agents. Price 1/4d. or by Post, 3d.
Vol. 6, bound in scarlet cloth and gilt, is now ready. Price 8s.

During the month of August, a highly finished Engraving, on a large scale, of the celebrated Picture, by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere, entitled

THE RETURN FROM HAWKING,

will be issued in connection with the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

THE WELCOME GUEST.

A New Illustrated Weekly Magazine for family reading, by the writers and artists of the "Illustrated Times," amusing in tone, varied in character, rich in illustration, elegant in appearance, and economical in price.

In No. 14 of the "Welcome Guest" was commenced, a new and harrowing Tale of Domestic Life, entitled

"HOW I TAMED MRS. CRUISER."

By BENEDICT CRUISER, M. M., and NOW H. H.

In which is shown the designing behaviour of Mrs. Cruiser as Miss Measley; the intolerable sufferings and wrongs by Mr. Cruiser in consequence of Mrs. Cruiser's mamma; the unheard-of conduct of Mrs. Cruiser in her wild or untamed state; the agonising process by which that which was once a Bower of Bliss was changed into a Cave of Despair; the desperate resolution taken by Mr. Cruiser of maintaining bachelor chambers, and "carrying on" in a dreadful manner; and the final acquisition by Mr. C. of the Magnificent Apartment, or GREAT WIFE TAMEING SECRET, by means of which, in an astonishingly short space of time, Mrs. Cruiser was reduced from the condition of a raging tigress to that of a meek and innocent lamb.

"How I tamed Mrs. Cruiser" is abundantly illustrated.

* Married Man.

* Happy Husband.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.

"CORRUPT PRACTICES."

THE bill for continuing the measure which was found necessary some time since as a provision against election abuses, attracts very little notice. Yet it ought to be noticed, one would think, for the system of elections is the true key to the political character of the country. If it really matters that our constitution is free, and our government Liberal, then an election is the very essence of politics, and the way it is managed is the surest index of our condition as a state. But perhaps the oddest anomaly of the country is that there is nothing about which we talk so much as our politics, and yet nothing in which many of us act so indifferently and so insincerely. To hear an Englishman discourse on the point, one would think that his opinion on affairs of state was one of the principal influences of his life; to see him act upon it is to see him act a little more carelessly, selfishly, and stupidly than on the commonest occasions. To be sure, there is something wholesome in this, and as a man is in the best order physically when he never really thinks about his health at all, so it is a sign that a nation's political health is good when the mass of people do not much fidget themselves about the way in which they are governed. But, still, things are carried much too far in that direction just now; we do not act up to our theory in the affair; we believe elections to be among the chief occasions of life, and we conduct them as if they were something between holidays and swindles.

This is very markedly illustrated in the law above mentioned, one of the latest laws belonging to the session. Its most important feature is the provision by which voters are to be allowed to be conveyed at the candidate's expense to the poll. Now, we see that such provision is necessary according to the habits and feelings of the country, but what we regret is just the existence of the said habits and feelings. Why is your voter not only to vote for you, but to be, as it were, handsomely paid for the trouble? If you asked him to dinner, you would expect him to find his own way to you; why should he ride free on the special occasion of his giving you his suffrage? That duty of his is a simple political duty, as much as the serving on a jury on an inquest. If it is a trouble, as involving ravel or otherwise, why that is part of the price you pay for voting in a constitutional country. How happy would a French republican be if a few miles' walk would give him a fair chance of keeping a Bonapartist tool out of power! Our people, it would seem, want their duty made a luxury. Men who never ride on common occasions, must needs ride when they are settling who is to represent them in what is virtually the supremely powerful body of the country.

The fault is not with the passers of this law, but with those who make such a law necessary. It would not pass if great numbers of people did not think cab and carriage hire at elections a proper and reasonable expense on their accounts. But why should a gentleman be so unmercifully made to pay on the particular occasion of an election? Why should it be something with which a marriage or a death or other such great domestic event is a mere joke in expenditure? Why should a man in coming in for his county be charged almost, as a matter of course, the price of one of his farms? The practice does not seem to insure anything that people profess to hope from it; for it does not have a wonderful effect in the way of insuring "respectability." It does not even (as it seems to be intended to do) make the ascendancy of the rich quite certain; for while it "bleeds" them it drives others into debt, and does not exclude them after all. Nor is it a kind of expenditure—that of elections—which does good. The men benefited by it are not the industrious poor, or, when they are reached by it, it is a kind of gain which gives them no permanent benefit. By this act, you certainly put extra money into the hands of cabmen, &c.; but then it just comes in a way and at a time which leads simply to their drinking up the receipts.

We regret this item in the Act, not so much for what it does, but for what it indirectly involves. Having abolished all the old traditional poetry of the election—the banners, music, and so forth—we are still keeping up one kind of bribery. Of course, more can be said for the privilege of driving voters to the poll in counties than in towns; but the necessity is not so great as some say, even in their case, or, at all events, it could be obviated by having a larger number of polling-booths. It is a remnant of something that we have agreed to abolish, and is bad *per se*, as we think; while its maintenance is really only beneficial, in the long run, to the simple moneyed class, who are quite strong enough by their own force without being encouraged by special legislation. To allow such an expensive element in elections at all, is simply to "protect" the man who has the most hundreds to spend in coaches from the competition of a less fortunate rival. And the generation which has emancipated corn would do well to insist, whenever it can, upon free-trade in brains.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has contributed £100 towards the improvements in St. Paul's for the Sunday services.

CANDLERWELL GREENS, late sanitary and miserable, is now nearly enclosed by an iron railing, in which there will be an entrance gateway at the south and north sides. The area within the railing will be laid out park fashion, and intersected by gravel walks.

A TRADESMAN of GOTHENBURG, in Sweden, took some pains to a regiment in a portion of an expedition; a lieutenant, not thinking them of good quality, refused them an allowance, and the tradesman, in a rage, struck the officer several blows; and for this he was tried and condemned to be beheaded.

RICHARD WILSON, a weaver, has died in Manchester from injuries inflicted by a drunken son.

A SWIMMING CLUB, at Maidstone, held their annual aquatic breakfast, a few days ago; it was served on the water.

THE FIRST EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for the Victorian railways was landed at Melbourne, on the 7th of May, from the American ship *Walden*.

A STEAM-TOG was recently destroyed by fire, near Philadelphia, and forty-eight miles which she had on board were burnt to death.

A POLISH EXILE in SIBERIA is said to have invented a means of applying steam-power to the traction of sledges, by which journeys may be rapidly made on the frozen rivers and steppes of Russia.

A COLOSSAL MARBLE STATUE is shortly to be erected, by public subscription, in honour of Mr. James Stodd, late proprietor of the "Carlisle Journal," (a liberal paper), in the printing-office of which he served his apprenticeship.

MR. BARBAR (late acting-counsel at Naples) has been appointed consul at Richmond, in the United States. This appointment, which is worth £700 a year, was recently held by Mr. G. P. R. James, the well-known novelist, who is moved to Venice.

THE PRINCE CONSORT, last week, inspected the screwboats in and out of commission. His Royal Highness was incognito.

THE CREMONA BALLOON came down with a run on Wednesday week, in the Clapham Road, owing to one of the valves acting imperfectly.

THE DUKE D'ACMALE has purchased a large property in the vale of Evesham.

A GREAT SKIFF RACE between Clasper, of Newcastle, and Campbell, champion of Scotland, took place on Thursday-week, on the Clyde, between Bowling and Dumbarton. Clasper came in winner by about 150 yards.

A FIRE at SANDHURST, Victoria, have sent to England, by the last mail, orders for the necessary plant to enable them to light that town with gas.

SIR JAMES FIFE, the Parson baronet, is said to have invested twenty-five lacs of rupees for the maintenance of the title.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK LANE, captain and adjutant of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, has been bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Thomas Funn, to whom he had addressed a challenge, through Lieutenant Knight, quarter-master of the regiment. The parties were neighbours, and the dispute arose about the right to walk in the park attached to Mr. Dunn's residence.

FAIR SEAFIELD, of the Peerage of Scotland, is to be raised to the English Peerage. The report that Sir John Yarde Buller was to be made a Peer, is confirmed.

THE GARRISON at Woolwich was reviewed, on Monday, by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE ENTIRE WEST FRONT of WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL is to be restored. The present facade is the work of Bishop Elvington (about the middle of the 14th century), before whose time the cathedral extended twenty feet further to the westward, and was flanked on the north and south by large towers, the like of which may be seen at Canterbury, York, and Lincoln.

BOVA, in ALEXANDRIA, has been invaded by an army of rats; whole fields of corn have been devoured by these mischievous little animals.

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the state of the store and clothing depots at Weedon, Woolwich, and the Tower have commenced their investigations.

THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS serving in the United Kingdom who are desirous of entering the Staff College, will be held in London on the 23rd of August next.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE will attain his majority on the 4th of September next, when grand fêtes will be given at the Hague.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S BRONZE STATUE, ten feet high, to be erected at St. Martinique, her native town, has arrived at Havre, en route for its destination.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORED proposes a visit to England in the course of the summer.

MR. BENJAMIN SCOTT has been elected, at Guildhall, to the vacant office of City Chamberlain in the Corporation of London. There was no other candidate. The salary is reduced from £2,500 to £1,500 a year.

THE PEOPLE of the CITY of LONDON sent by post 32,000,000 more letters during the last ten years than all the people of the United States, although the population of that country is ten times greater. Of the 950,000,000 letters post-d in London, more than 490,000,000 were for circulation within the limits of that city.

MR. BALFE is writing a new opera, which will appear at Drury Lane in the autumn, under the management of Miss Pyno and Mr. Harrison.

THE SERPENTINE is accused of being in almost as foul a condition as the Thames.

THE CHAPEL in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, in which the sarcophagus of the Great Duke is placed, is open to the public on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, free; on other days on payment of 6d., to defray the expense of lights and attendants.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS of the BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will be held in Salisbury, from August 2nd to 7th inclusive, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

THE WORKS of SHAKESPEARE are being translated into the Russian language. The first volume, already published, contains "Timon of Athens," "Julius Cæsar," and "Antony and Cleopatra." The translation is said to be very good.

THE BARRACKS at YARMOUTH have been set apart for invalided soldiers; and a more salubrious locality could scarcely have been found.

A TABLET of POLISHED PETERHEAD GRANITE is about to be placed in the wall at the head of Hugh Miller's grave, in the Grange cemetery, Edinburgh. The tablet is somewhat similar to that placed over the grave of Dr. Chalmers in the immediate neighbourhood.

A COUPLE of BRITISH GUNBOATS are cruising off the Northumberland coast, protecting the English fishermen engaged in the herring fishing. *Le Corse*, French war-steamer, is looking after the French fishermen who are following the same employment.

SIR JOHN DEAN PAUL, whose name has been so notorious for some years past, is said to be now a hopeless lunatic in the Pentonville prison.

A GREAT MEETING of REFORMERS is to be held at Windmill Hill, Gravesend, on Monday; with what purpose, we are not acquainted. Sir C. Napier, Mr. Locke, Mr. Roupell, and other members of the Legislature, are expected to be present.

ANOTHER LARGE PARTY of SICK and WOUNDED SOLDIERS arrived at Chatham from India last week. The whole of the invalids took part in the capture of Delhi, where most of them were wounded. On being medically inspected at Fort Pitt, it was found necessary to send 107 men (out of 196) into hospital for further medical treatment; the rest were sent to the invalid depot. During the voyage eight deaths occurred.

THE NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION (which has already seventy life-boats in connection with it) declares that there are yet sixty-four places on the coast where a boat is needed. We hope our readers, in their charitable moments, will consider the many lives that might be saved were this want only partially supplied.

MADAME CHAMPAGNEUX, the only daughter of the celebrated Madame Roland, has just died in Paris, at the age of seventy-seven.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES on SUNDAY EVENINGS at WESTMINSTER ABBEY are discontinued until further notice.

MONSIGNOR CANOVA, Venetian bishop, and brother of the great sculptor, is dead.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKS is become a Knight Commander of the Bath.

THE QUEEN and the PRINCE CONSORT will return to Osborne, from Cherbourg, on the 6th of August. Our readers are aware that they will leave Osborne on the 4th. Lord Lyons has invited the Duke of Malakoff to take a berth in the Royal Albert, which invitation is accepted.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS celebrated the approaching close of the session by the customary white-bait dinner, at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich, on Saturday. The Solicitor-General was not present, in consequence of a recent domestic affliction.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It is seldom at a public meeting that one finds such a good display of oratory as was exhibited at the Princess's Theatre on Wednesday se'ennight. Every one now knows how Mr. Henry Dodd, a wealthy gentleman in Berkshire, offered five acres of levelled land, on condition that subscriptions were raised for the purpose of erecting almshouses—an unpleasant word, I grant, but the only one applicable—for worn-out and infirm members of the theatrical profession. The other way most promptly responded to by the actors; old jealousies, strifes, and bickerings were forgotten. Like the people in the "Critic," when they did agree their unanimity was wonderful; and, on that Wednesday morning, were met together in amity, those who had been enemies for years. The audience portion of the theatre was crowded, and many ladies were present; the stage was devoted to the committee and to gentlemen specially connected with literature and the drama, to the "swell" patrons of the scheme, and to the reporters, who took advantage of the long pause in their labours, occasioned by the reading of the printed report, to glance round them, and being gifted, doubtless, with some marvellous second sight, they chronicled the names of several gentlemen as present who never entered the building. Mr. Kean's speech was mainly, dignified, and impressive; and it was a pleasant thing to reflect that the chairman of a meeting called together to discuss a theatrical question, himself an actor, stood there with an unspotted private character, a refined, educated, prosperous gentleman. In paying a graceful and well-deserved compliment to Mr. Kean, Mr. Charles Dickens spoke with that pointed neatness and brilliancy which invariably characterise his speeches, and the allusions to the "Merchant of Venice," and the comparison between the two bonds, were the happiest hits of the day. It was pleasant to hear the thunders of recognition which greeted the rising of the veteran Mr. T. P. Cooke, pleasanter still to hear the boy in the gallery, who (to prove that he was well versed in the characteristics of the different actors), as the applause subsided, screamed out "horn-pipe!" in a shrill voice; it was pleasant to see the banter between Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. Harley, to see the latter gentleman make the Harleian "mug" (much more appreciated by the generality of the British public than the Harleian MSS.) and to hear him in his garrulity wander entirely away from the object of the meeting, or of the resolution which he had to second, to expatiate on his friendship for Mr. Kean and his delight in seeing all those around him. Mr. Webster was the fiery Hotspur of the day; roused by his Dulwich College wrongs, he, with the greatest spirit, denounced his opponents in that matter, and advocated the claims of his calling; and the proceedings terminated in a blaze of triumph, no less than two live baronets and an M.P. condescending to speak. The baronets were happily inaudible, but the M.P. was an Irishman, and improved the occasion to an extent. It is understood that the generous donor of the land wished no actual steps to be taken until £3,000 were collected. One thousand in hard cash has already been subscribed, and the erection of four houses (equivalent to at least another thousand) is guaranteed. Benefits at the various theatres are about to be organised, and country subscriptions have yet to come in; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the work may be proceeded with forthwith.

The public, and more especially the art-public, are likely to profit by the untiring endeavours of the present Government to acquire popularity. The other night, Mr. Duncombe asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he did not think that the National Gallery should be opened on Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Disraeli, with great promptitude, replied that such was his opinion, and that he would give his attention to the matter. The Vernon Gallery, and one or two other collections now inaccessible on the Saturday, will, one may hope, be included.

The cry which has so long rung through the trumpet of the daily press, has at last been echoed in another quarter, and last Saturday the "Spectator" delivered its warning on Cherbourg, "the standing menace of England," its general regret at our Queen's visit, and its special sorrow at the smallness of the escort which she will take with her. The six ships of the line, six frigates, and seven yachts, originally proposed, have melted into two ships of the line, and a few corvettes; but had her Majesty gone with the original number, our display would have been greater than that of the French, who will have eight large ships and three frigates. The Duke de Malakoff, who is the very lion of popularity in England, goes in the *Royal Albert*; the Houses of Parliament go in special boats; the various large steamboat companies are munificently making up parties of their friends for the four days' excursion, and the Cherbourg natives are looking out for enormous receipts for lodgings and provisions. The equestrian statue of the first Napoleon is being put together, and the threatening truncheon of the warrior is not pointing to England, our country being regaled with a flank view of the animal.

Parliament dwindling, and news flagging, the journals are beginning to publish those extraordinary letters in heavy leaded type which usually make their appearance at this period of the year. The Rev. Sydney Godolphin Osborne has been bewailing the unblushing licentiousness exhibited openly during the past season; but his hints were so mysterious, and his reasoning so reconcile, that no one has fathomed their depth. People whisper "elopement," "abduction," "noble lord," "lady of family," while others hint at dashing venal *ecuyers*, Rotten Row frequenting, cavalier-attendant. But the latest correspondent shines above other and wilder lunatics, by proposing to sheathe the *Leviathan* in sheet-iron, and to dash her as a naval battering-ram through the line of opposing armaments.

It is breaking no confidence, and it is simply an act of justice, to state that the admirable description of the recent cruise of the *Agamemnon*, with the Atlantic cable aboard, which recently appeared in the "Times," was from the pen of Mr. Woods, one of the most graphic writers of the day, who was engaged as Special Correspondent of the "Morning Herald" during the Crimean war, and whose letters were second only to those of Mr. Russell.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

AMUSEMENTS in London are just now at the lowest ebb. The Haymarket is closed; the Adelphi, so far as bricks and mortar are concerned, does not exist; and the Lyceum is feebly fighting on with an inadequate company. Mr. Albert Smith is by this time in Egypt; Mr. Charles Dickens "reads" at Clifton on Monday next; singers and musicians are dispersed over the four quarters of the globe; but London knows them not, or will not know them after the lapse of a few days.

At this time of dearth, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, not only hold gallantly to their post, but have within the last week produced two new characters and interpolated two spirited songs, one called "The Right Thing to Do," sung in the character of a young Oxonian, by the lady; and the other a *buffo* bit for Mr. Reed. Both are excellently delivered, and receive the applause they deserve.

On Monday next, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul will make their first appearance at the Egyptian Hall in their entertainment, "Patchwork." With the exception of a week's performance at the Adelphi Theatre, this entertainment has not been given in London, but in the provinces its success has been very great.

On Monday last, sixty people, more or less depressed, assembled at St. Martin's Hall (a room capable of holding two thousand three hundred, and which Mr. Dickens has recently been filling to repletion), for the purpose of listening to a "recital from memory" of Milton's "Paradise Lost," by Mr. Abel Matthews. Uninteresting and monotonous as this would be when undertaken by the most practised elocutionist, the performance of Mr. Matthews, unmarked by the slightest talent or notion of eloquence, was inexpressibly wearisome.

AN AUSTRALIAN "LION."—A Mr. Charles Frederick Hale has been victimising the citizens of Cork by pretending that he had just returned from Australia with an enormous fortune. A good many hotel-keepers, and several persons of whom he borrowed small sums of money, were among the sufferers by this individual's imaginary opulence. He was even corresponding with a gentleman with a view to marrying his daughter, when he was arrested for swindling.

Literature.

Conqueror.—A Historical Roman e. By General Sir CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B. London: Routledge.

This work by the conqueror of S. India, and is edited by Benjamin War. We are told in the preface that in 1837, when Sir Charles Napier was "sailing on the Sir Frederick Adam," and the editor of the "Conqueror," Sir C. Napier's work was, it appears, before Sir Edward's was published. It was, it is said, also, and was sent to Mr. Colburn with a letter by him. Mr. Colburn kept the manuscript, and we are assured by Sir William, that "it was possible Sir Charles could get it back." "That Sir Charles read the manuscript and gave an opinion to Colburn on a favourable opinion—seems (to the editor) certain."

When the Conqueror, as the former Harold is now called, is to be a translation, by Mr. Peter Grievous, a full corner on a manuscript written by Sir William Mallet, or rather by Robert Wace, at Sir William's dictation. Sir William, a Norman knight, a hundred years of age, and begins to compose the story of William the Norman some fifty years after the battle of Hastings. First he gives an account of the Dukes of Normandy, or, at least, the nursery-rhymes which Sir Charles has composed for "poets," "the state of Normandy doth show, setting her dukes." Sir William Mallet tells his story with becoming sternness, where the old knight is made to say that the noble Duke of Brittany was "probably only buried alive for his part, which ought naturally to have been expiated by several tortures, such as the good and great Duke William applied, for he well knew the respect due from base-born to their lords." In another place we find Sir William Mallet, the boys were in the habit of taking provisions from the great giving them remuneration, and that they "committed excess which the nobles of all countries usually do; for how otherwise maintain their state and dignity? God has decreed that the poor and rich; and how can some be rich unless the many poor?"

Sir Napier, however, with all his severity towards the man of war, has a word or two for the madman: "No true knight," says Mallet, "would starve his serf, who has a right to eat, drink, and protection from his lord in exchange for his labour; the translator of the Norman manuscript might not live in our times, to learn that the poor ought to maintain their own resources; that the rich must neither oppress, nor lodge them, and that poor-rates encourage idleness. William Mallet, a poor-law commissioner, would have said much more; he would have known how to ravage the land in a far cleverer way than the open one of lance in rest and hand; he would have sat at the fireside, and put two thousand in his pocket as a poor-law commissioner, without the discomfort and desperate encounters; there would have been no sword through the bodies of the rebellious peasantry, and he would have said, without distressing the tender-hearted knight, would have exclaimed: "God's will be done! The poor are immortal; they have no industry, and require the spur to make honest and independent."

Language is full of energetic and picturesque expression of epigrammatic turns of all kinds. Of a knight who has been slain, it is said, "the day will be cold that makes his shroud chatter again." "I like," remarks the Count of Anjou, who, when cased in good iron coats, are softer without than within. One Marley hears an adventurer speak of honour. "Honour! claims, 'You mean gain, man; and tack honour to it as a girl does to her petticoat when she has thick ankles.' A profligate of great confession. "The priest should confess him wholesale," commands, "and absolve him from the seven deadly sins in a year, multiplied by his age, with all the minor penances paid for by the thousand." "Don't talk of thieving," interrupts another, "it puts people in mind of the gallows, and gives half of the cry a crack in the neck." Of the prudent Duke of Normandy, we are told, "he took all Fortune gave, but never trusted her."

And the story it is rather lengthy, but it is told with vigour, and, at the end, with a really admirable description of the battle of Hastings. In the way of literary battle-pieces, it is difficult to find anything more vivid and more apparently truthful than this fight between the Normans and the Saxons. Indeed, what Sir Charles Napier describe well if not war? We cannot give the full of the general completeness of the picture; and it would be to judge of it from the details, which, however, are excellent in themselves. Leaders such as Harold and William are said to be "like red rocks amidst the turmoil of the stormy waves."

Duke gave for his third line to charge, and then that grand body advanced a wall of moving iron. The earth shook, the air rang with their cries, and as the huge curling wave leaps at the rocky shore, so the Normans sprang fiercely at the foe."

The chief characters in "William the Conqueror" are the Duke of Normandy himself, his wife Matilda, Harold, and the Saxon queen. At the commencement of the story Edward the Confessor is reigning in England, Harold has not yet espoused Editha, nor has he married off Matilda. Matilda of Flanders, according to Sir Charles Napier (a novelist is not bound to give his authorities), is desperately in love with William, but detested the Count of Anjou, who, with the perversity essential to the villainy of a romance, was not only deeply enamoured of the lady, but determined, by all means if not by fair (which were seldom resorted to in those days, to gain possession of her. He asks for her hand and is refused. He then has no alternative but to take her, a project which he afterwards puts into execution. But the Count of Anjou has reckoned without the Duke of Normandy, who, disguised in a suit of black armour, and followed only by one faithful attendant, attacks the famous kidnapper of beauty at great odds, routs his forces, and rescues the lady.

We will not follow Harold through his courtship of Editha and the romantic adventures that it involves. We must mention, however, that there is a long account of his capture and imprisonment by the Count de Ponthieu, and of his liberation by William, on the well-known condition of resigning his claim to the English throne. Then, William and Harold, by way of cementing their friendship, have a little war together against William's particular enemy the Count of Anjou. Harold takes a solemn vow, and swears in church, in presence of the holy relics, not only to abandon his own claim to the throne of England, but, moreover, to support that of the Duke of Normandy. After his return to England, the Saxon prince is struck with the advantage it would be to himself not to keep his promise, and also with the disadvantages that would accrue to the people of England from its fulfilment. He is determined his natural subjects shall not be ruled by a foreign prince, and after a great many visits, parleying and counter-parleying, the Norman king determines on invading the country, which he may have imagined to have been, according to the laws of that time, his lawful inheritance. We have said that the Battle of Hastings is the finest part of the book. Very properly, too, it brings the narrative at the same time to a climax.

The nursery rhyme at the head of each of the chapters would, if put together, form a synopsis of the contents of the book. But whereas the book itself is a serious prose epic, the synopsis would be comic to the last degree. We are told, for instance, that:—

"Tostig comes with his boots all muddy
To put Duke William in a brown study."

And in another place that—

"A blundering wit,
A blundering wit,
And the Valence her jokes,
And Valence her jokes,
And other dangers then are braved,
And finally Editha fair is saved,
Harold dies, Editha dies,
Tostig mouths, a blundering sailor,
Harold proves the better sailor."

The eccentric, during Indian warrior, like Souvaroff and like Lord Peterborough (to both of whom he presents various points of resemblance) was fond of a joke, but nevertheless jocularity was by no means his forte.

The Life of Sir John Falstaff. By GEORGE CRUIKSHANK and ROBERT BROUGH.

FALSTAFF is once more "the cause that wit is in other men." Witty, fanciful, picturesque, and withal strikingly real, are the designs by which Mr. George Cruikshank illustrates the career of Shakespeare's unheroic knight, and they are worthily accompanied by a most amusing, critical, and elucidatory narrative, from the pen of Mr. Robert Brough. "Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me," says Sir John; and we can understand the pleasure Mr. Cruikshank must have experienced in exhibiting that "man of degraded genius" (as Coleridge calls Falstaff, in opposition to Iago, the "degraded man of genius") in all his real blustering, his sham cowardice, and his genuine humour, which, whether he be sneaking or bullying, never deserts him for a moment. Mr. Cruikshank gives us, in the frontispiece, his general conception of the man, but we prefer the figure (as being more manlike and less monstrous) in the second frontispiece, where Sir John, followed by his page, is seen walking down a picturesque old street, such as Mr. Cruikshank knows how to represent better than any one. The artist had proposed to himself, and has now completed, a series of pictures, "embodying," in the words of the preface, "the most prominent events in the imaginary career of Shakespeare's most humorous character—in which the illusion intended by the dramatist, should be carried out by an attention to chronological and archaeological probability of detail, in a pictorial sense, corresponding to the marvellous fidelity of historic local colour, which, surrounding the movements of Sir John Falstaff in the Shakespearean dramas, will continue (in spite of all material proof whatever) to bring the veracious records of English history during the fifteenth century into disrepute and suspicion—from the fact of their omitting all mention of Sir John Falstaff's name and achievements." We are further assured that every locality indicated by the poet has been carefully studied, either from personal observation or reference to the most authentic records, and that their costumes, weapons, furniture &c., are from the best available authorities, "so that" as Mr. Brough well observes, "had Sir John Falstaff really lived, and gone through the various experiences imagined for him by Shakespeare, it may be safely assumed, that an eye-witness of all or any of them would have observed a series of scenes, very closely resembling the designs which accompany these (Mr. Brough's) pages." In other words the life of Sir John Falstaff is illustrated exclusively from the most striking passages in his career, as invented by Shakespeare, and now, thanks to Mr. Cruikshank's genius, we see for the first time a genuine presentment in bodily form of the greatest comic type in all literature.

To find a character in any way comparable to Falstaff, we shall look in vain among the Sganarelles of the French stage, or the numerous comic personages of the Italian. These are all shadows, whereas Falstaff is eminently substantial. The character in Molière which bears most resemblance to Shakespeare's great creation, is not comic at all, but, particularly serious. We mean Don Juan, who is the cause, not of wit, but of grief, in others. But, like Falstaff, he is "witty himself," and, like him, is also reckless, lawless, full of sensuality, and utterly without principle. He is a man not of "degraded," but of perverted genius, for his mind is certainly of no low stamp. Like Falstaff, too, he has the habit of self-contemplation, and so far from denying his vices, absolutely glories in them. On the other hand, we are aware that there are strong points of difference between the clever, attractive, serious egotist, and the clever, amusing, comic one. Don Juan is the enemy of the human race, especially of the female portion of it, but Falstaff, when he is not borrowing money or obtaining sack on credit, is "no man's enemy but his own," as the saying is. Therefore the one dies in his bed, poor and forsaken, it is true, but nevertheless "babbling o' green fields," while the other is stopped all at once in his career of sin, and goes straight down stairs before his time. We believe that in actual life Don Juan would have ended by marrying for money, and that he would have taken up the "good old gentlemanly vice" of avarice; but, nevertheless, the old Spanish legend has its meaning, and a profound one too.

Don Juan's chief rules of life seem to have been to kill his enemies, to borrow money from his friends, and always to be on with the new love before he was off with the old. "What were Sir John Falstaff's guiding principles?" asks Mr. Brough. Then, replying to himself, he begins by saying that the inconsiderate reader probably yields to the popular opinion that he never had any, "than which a greater mistake can scarcely be imagined." "Who shall accuse of irregularity," he continues, "a man who for upwards of twenty years based his every act upon the rigid observance of two rules of life? These were—first, never to let his business interfere with his pleasure; secondly, on no occasion to suffer his income to exceed his expenditure—principles which it will be admitted Sir John adhered to in the teeth of no common or unfrequent temptations to their abandonment."

We are glad to see that Mr. Cruikshank and his collaborator reject the vulgar idea that Falstaff was a coward. He was scarcely more a coward than the character to whom we have just been comparing him; for although Don Juan was undoubtedly bold and brave, he was always very anxious that Sganarelle (Leporello) should receive the blows that were intended for his master. Besides, a real coward runs away almost without knowing whether he is running, and sometimes (and this is the great test) when there is no reason for running away at all. Falstaff, however, after the battle of Shrewsbury, rises from the ground with a joke in his mouth. He never on any one occasion loses his presence of mind, and when he does take to his heels, it is to escape from superior numbers.

It appears to us quite certain that Falstaff was not a coward by constitution, though, at the same time, he had none of that courage which proceeds from principle, and which makes a man prefer death to shame. It has been said (by Stendhal) that courage consists in choosing the least of two evils. A man suffers his leg to be amputated that he may not die, or he runs the chance of being wounded by the enemy to avoid being disgraced, and perhaps killed by his comrades. Even this species of courage appears to have belonged to Falstaff, who runs from Gadshill, not merely from poltroonery, but because the state of the battle justifies him in retreating. It appears clearly from the stage directions that Falstaff does not run until he has been deserted by his companions, when he finds himself alone, exposed to two well-armed assailants, both younger and far more active than himself. Thus the dramatist keeps up a just distinction between the natural cowardice of the three associates and the accidental terror of Falstaff himself. There is nothing at all ridiculous in the fact of a corpulent old man endeavouring to save himself by flight from the attack of two bold and vigorous swordsmen; and the stage version of the scene, in which Falstaff is represented as nearly incapable from bodily fear, is due entirely to the perverse imaginations of actors and managers. To the actors we are also indebted for the absurd figure of Falstaff as he appears on the stage. Unable to distinguish between humorous exaggeration and literal truth, they pad and bolster themselves to such an extent, that instead of giving us the Falstaff depicted by Shakespeare, they (without being in the least aware of it themselves) present to us a Falstaff who appears to have grown gradually bigger and bigger, until at last the character has become not merely disgusting, but absolutely impossible. The figure must certainly be looked upon as an essential part of the character.

It is in fact that of an obese old gentleman—a "bed-presser," "horseback-breaker," &c.; but one who can nevertheless move about if forced to do so, and who is by no means the Daniel Lambert usually represented on the stage. Falstaff exaggerates his own corpulence as he exaggerates everything else (he is essentially a "bleague"); but if his words are to be understood literally, it should be remembered that he calls the Prince "starveling, effeminate, dried neat's tongue, tailor's yard, sheath, bow-case," &c. So that if Falstaff is to be made a monster of fatness, King Hal ought to be a miracle of leanness.

To appreciate Falstaff it is necessary first of all to forget as much as possible the Falstaff of the stage. Read all the scenes from Shakespeare in which the worthy knight is introduced (Mr. Brough gives the important ones entire, and connects them very ingeniously); next look carefully at Mr. Cruikshank's pictures, and if after that you do not quite comprehend the character of the great comic hero—why, then, you had better buy a German treatise on the subject, and make up your mind never to understand anything about it as long as you live.

School-Days of Eminent Men. By JOHN TIMBS. London: Kent and Co.

THIS work is divided into two parts. The first contains sketches of the progress of education in England from the reign of King Alfred to that of Queen Victoria; the second is devoted to the early lives of celebrated British authors, philosophers, and poets, inventors and discoverers, divines, heroes, statesmen, and legislators. After portraying the education of each sovereign and his early habits and tastes, which must often have exercised a powerful influence upon the people, Mr. Timbs tells what schools were founded in each reign, and sketches the educational customs of the period. The teaching of its illustrious men is also recorded; and whenever such men have proved benefactors by the proposition or establishment of special schools or systems of education, their lives and plans are narrated with fuller detail. Mr. Timbs's work, then, is in fact an anecdotal history of education in England. It is not, however, a mere dry record of the changes introduced into school learning from the ninth to the nineteenth century; for the work contains descriptions of the changes in manners and customs, "the old usages and quaint forms, ceremonies, and observances of a more picturesque age than the present."

In the second part, we have short sketches of the school-days of eminent men of all kinds, from William of Wykeham, who was put to school at Winchester upwards of five hundred years ago, down to Sir Henry Havellock, who was educated at the Charter-House, where, from his philosophical demeanour, he acquired the name of "Old Philos." By-the-bye, why are the closing lines of one of the best-known of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" said to form part of an old ballad on the subject of the exploits of Havellock the Dane? This is a strange joke, or a strange piece of inadvertence. Surely it was Macaulay who wrote:—

"When the oldest cask is opened,
And the largest lamp is lit;
When the embers glow in the embers,
And the kid turns on the spit?" &c.

A Manual of Photographic Manipulation. By LAKE PRICE. London: Churchill, New Burlington Street.

WE have read with much interest the contents of this book, which enters at considerable detail into the nature of the various processes that are employed in producing the photographic picture. We have before had occasion to call attention to many of the exhibited works which the photographic skill and artistic knowledge of Mr. Lake Price have produced, and this manual gives the reader a perfect insight into the methods pursued by him in his art. We can strongly recommend this useful little volume to all who are studying photography.

WEALTH WELL BESTOWED.—Mr. Morley, the proprietor of the "Burlington," and of the hotel which bears his name at Charing Cross, died last week, and has left nearly the whole of his property to medical charities. He began life as a medical student at St. George's Hospital, but, quitting the pursuit of medicine, became one of the most successful of hotel-keepers. He has left £1,000 to St. George's Hospital, £5,000 to the surgical department of University College; £5,000, the interest of which is to support three fellowships at University College, each to be held for three years; £1,000 to St. Mary's Hospital; £1,000 to the Lock. There are various legacies, among which are £50 annually to six widows of St. James's, not recipients of parochial relief. The whole of the residue, amounting to upwards of £100,000, is left to found a Convalescent Hospital, in connection with St. George's, within seven miles of Hyde Park Corner. Here is a noble opportunity of founding a model sanatorium!

A NEW SUGGESTION FOR THE LEVIATHAN.—A correspondent of the "Times" has suggested a novel use for the big ship money-bound in the Thames. Buy the Leviathan, says he, dress her in armour by means of an additional iron casing, perfectly shot proof, place not a single piece of ordnance upon her decks—employing the gun-metal, instead, to fortify her breast and ribs, and then let her cruise in the Channel. Should any foreign squadron venture too near our white cliffs, let loose the Leviathan steamer against the rabble of three-deckers and frigates, put up her steam, make her screws and paddles work together, and drive right through the hostile fleet. One vessel she will pierce from broadside to broadside with her levelled Birmingham bowsprit; a score of others will founder as her hull crashes among them with ponderous plunges; she will be, in comparison with lesser craft, more mighty than a storm, and worth all the wooden walls ever collected at Spithead.

COST OF AN INDIAN ARMY.—The grand total expense of the military force of all the presidencies of India in the year 1855-56 (the last return of the series) amounted to £10,971,212—viz., £6,058,550 for Bengal, £2,801,003 for Madras, and £2,111,657 for Bombay. The total expense of the Royal troops was £744,628; of the Company's artillery, £586,635; of the Company's native cavalry, £1,363,218; and of the infantry, £3,745,857. The veterans cost £121,878; the medical department, £157,062; the Ordnance, £191,821; the Commissariat, £1,725,506; and the Staff, £1,899,159.

DEFENCE OF MELBOURNE. The Legislative Council of Victoria, on the 5th of May, resolved on an address to the Governor, requesting him to apply to the Imperial Government for six of the gunboats built for use in the shallow waters of the Baltic during the late Russian war, for the defence of Melbourne harbour. A hope was also expressed that powerful artillery would be furnished by the Home Government, and that a few men might be spared to train the colonists in the management of heavy ordnance. In the Legislative Assembly, on the same day, Mr. Duffy remarked that the chief danger, in the event of war, would be from the operation of privateers. Nothing could secure Melbourne against the combined action of a navy and army. He hoped the Government would be authorised to take steps to embody a national militia. A request made by Mr. O'Shanassy, that the House would relieve him from responsibility, if, in case of emergency, he should take steps for the protection of the colony without any distinct enactment, was received with marked approbation.

THE TWO NEW ACTS ON OATHS.—The two new Acts of Parliament on oaths, which received the Royal assent on Friday, have just been printed. The first statute is entitled, "An Act to substitute one oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, and for the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion;" and the other act "to provide for the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion." There is now one oath instead of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration. It ends, "Upon the true faith of a Christian." The act provides that every person of the persuasion of the people called Quakers, and every other person now by law permitted to make an affirmation or declaration, may affirm and declare, and omit the words, "and I make this declaration on the true faith of a Christian." Persons professing the Jewish religion may make declarations, as allowed by certain acts to other persons, but the act is not to affect the Roman Catholic Relief Act (10th George IV., cap. 7). The second Act on the Jews empowers either House of Parliament to modify the form of oath to be taken by a Jew instead of the Oath of Allegiance, &c., to entitle him to sit and vote in the House, omitting the words, "and I make this declaration on the true faith of a Christian," which is to be taken on a resolution of the House. The Act is not to enable Jews to hold the office of guardians and justices of the United Kingdom, or of Regent, or of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, or High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland. Further, the Act provides that the rights of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice possessed by persons professing the Jewish religion are to devolve upon the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being. Both the Acts had immediate operation from the 23rd inst.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

We engrave three of the Goodwood prizes for this year. The old form which has been chosen by Mr. Hancock, that of the tankard, or covered cup, does not depreciate the value of the plate, regarded as a monument of the advance of the goldsmith's art in this country. On the contrary, the shape of the cups affords scope for rivalry with some of the celebrated works of mediæval artists, and has resulted in a thorough success. The two cups weigh 333 ounces, and stand 19 inches high, on pedestals of 3½ inches. The form is very elegant, the body of the tankard swelling out in beautiful proportions, bulb-like in the centre, while it springs from a base which is made to exceed the circumference of its centre by a highly elaborated continuation of the subject represented on the cup itself. The mode in which it recedes to the lip, and so unites and harmonises with the cover, is exceedingly artistic. The handle is formed by young satyrs entwined, with a dolphin as the finial. (On one of the cups is worked out in high relief the battle of Alexander and Darius, and on the other the battle of Hannibal and Scipio, both subjects taken from Le Brun. The force and spirit of the action are finely preserved; the figure of Alexander, advancing in the full impulse of a charge to where Darius, aloft in his chariot, throwing down his useless bow, turns his horses to flee, is animated and vigorous. The eagle flying over the conqueror's head at once denotes the victory. The confusion of the battle, the triumph and the defeat, are each marked out by various groups, all in high relief, especially the grand combat between a foot-soldier and a horseman, in which the forest-orienting of the animal is a conspicuous evidence of the artist's skill. The chariots and the elephants, the spears of the advancing hosts, the *mêlée* of combatants, the wounded and the dying, are elaborated in a masterly style. The modeller's fancy in regard to racing "plate" is sometimes complex, seldom suitable, not always intelligible, and invariably without utility. In the present instance, there is a nobility of design, perfection in execution, and a manifest adaptation to the purpose for which "cups" were originally intended.

The Cup prepared by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, is a vase of elegant shape, richly ornamented; it is formed of oxidised silver. The friezes, handles, and ornaments of this work of art, all illustrate the "Comus" of John Milton. The frieze, which we have shown in our engraving, represents the lady surrounded by the spells of Comus, who is presenting to her his cup of enchantments. The precise moment is indicated by the entrance of the Brothers, who assault the Wizard, break his enchanted cup, dissolve his spells, and set free their sister. The companion frieze shows Sabrina, attended by her Nymphs, rising at the call of the Good Spirit, to aid in the release of the lady. The group which forms the handle typifies the triumph of Virtue—Comus being overthrown by the Spirit of Good. A circular bas-relief upon the foot represents the Water Nymphs supporting Sabrina, when, flying from the cruelty of her step-mother, she threw herself into the stream. The decorations of the cup are formed by appropriate plants, the lotus, nightshade, &c., &c.

There is considerable freedom and fancy shown in the execution of this cup, but it exhibits haste and want of finish. The subject is, moreover, by no means novel, and certainly quite unsuited to the purpose of the vase. The designer and modeller of this work is Mr. H. Armistead.

THE NEW COMET.—M. Babinet, of the French Institute, has communicated the following to the "Journal des Débats":—"This year we have already five comets, two of which are periodical; but none of them is the comet of 1556, called 'Comet of Charles V.,' on the return of which the contrary opinions of Mr. Hind and M. Hoef divide the scientific world. As for the comet No. 5 of this year, which was discovered by M. Donati at Florence on the 2nd of June, it has no resemblance to the comets of 1556, 1264, and 975, which are supposed to be the same. The present comet advances very slowly, and will be in the midst of its apparition on the 5th or 6th of September next. It goes towards the west; whereas the comet of Charles V. went towards the east, so that they can no more be confounded than the mail from Brest can be confounded with that from Strasburg. Moreover, there are 100 deg. difference in the position of the perihelium, and the inclination is 72½ deg. instead of 30 deg."

THE BITER BIT.—A corn factor was returning a few days ago from Montlery, on the Orleans road, when suddenly a man, holding a large stick in his hand, stepped out from behind a tree, and demanded his money or his life. "Why, you seem somewhat peremptory!" was the reply, "but here is my answer," and he drew out a revolver. Then presenting the weapon at the man, he said, "If you do not obey my injunctions in every respect, I will fire. It is an unpleasant thing to kill a man, but with respect to you, I should not have the slightest hesitation. First of all, throw down your stick; and next turn your pockets inside out, and place there on the road everything of value you have about you—money, jewels, no matter what." "I cannot resist a demand so strongly supported," said the other; "but if you do business on the highway also I must say that it is very irregular to rob a *confrère*." "Come, make haste," said the other, in a menacing tone. "It is a punishment I inflict on you; I want to give your money to the poor. Despatch!" The footpad made no further delay, but laid his stick and portemonnaie at the feet of the factor, and then took to flight across the field. The contents of the portemonnaie, 103*fr.* 95*c.*, were duly deposited in the poor-box of his parish church by the dealer.

THE MARQUIS CAMPANA'S EFFECTS.—A letter from Rome says:—"The collection of the Marquis Campana is for sale. Three millions had been offered for it by the Grand Duchess Helen. M. de Rothschild, of Naples, has, it is said, offered four millions. Should the latter statement be confirmed, the Mont-de-Piété will lose little by the frauds of its late director.



THE COMUS VASE.



THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

THE AUSTRALIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

The "Mining Journal" thus remarks on this important subject:—"The Australian postal contract for future service is a question of deliberation with the Treasury and Admiralty, and nothing definite is yet determined. Idle rumours have circulated, to the effect that the Government had resolved to establish a fortnightly mail to Australia, alternately Suez and *via* Panama. The Admiralty, however, we understand, see such cogent objections against even a trial *via* Panama route that it will not be further considered. The very fact that the Panama route exposes all parties to the dangers of the yellow fever in passing the West Indian island of St. Thomas to the Isthmus, is of itself a good and valid reason why this course should not be adopted, while, on the other hand, facilities would be given to America to trade with our Australian colonies at our loss and expense, but the most important and fatal objection is, that the mail could not be delivered, even at Sydney, the colony most interested in the Panama route, in the same space of time as they would be received from Europe *via* Suez, while as regards the other colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, &c., they would undoubtedly refuse to bear any portion of the subsidy necessary for the Panama route. Besides, the Panama route is untried, for the reasons, no doubt, which have been assigned against its adoption; but that *via* Suez has been fully shown to meet all the requirements of the mother country and the Australian colonies as respects postal intercourse, notwithstanding the inefficient manner in which the service has been hitherto conducted. We have frequently, nevertheless, received Melbourne news from London *via* Malta in forty days, and with proper arrangements on the Suez line there is no doubt but that telegraphic despatches would be made known to the metropolis within thirty-five days. In the year 1851 the Australian steam postal service was submitted to a committee of the House of Commons, under Lord Jocelyn, at which the respective merits of three projected routes were deliberately and patiently examined—the Suez, the Panama, and the direct route *via* the Cape of Good Hope; and upon the evidence adduced that committee reported in favour of the last-mentioned, as best adapted to the general interests of the three colonies of Adelaide, Melbourne, and New South Wales; but, at the same time, some members of the committee recommended that another route should be thrown open for alternate bi-monthly services *via* Suez, as well as the Cape of Good Hope. Experience has shown that the route *via* the Cape of Good Hope was too long and tedious for the size of the vessels employed, and the *via* Suez became adopted by universal consent. That *via* Panama has never been thought worthy of a moment's consideration by disinterested parties; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that supposing a fortnightly mail was despatched alternately *via* Suez and *via* Panama, the succeeding Suez mail would reach all the colonies, excepting New Zealand, prior to the receipt of the mail sent forward a fortnight previously *via* Panama.

A FIRM AT SANDHURST, Victoria, have sent to England, by the last mail, orders for the necessary plant to enable them to light that town with gas.]

GREAT GALE OF WIND.

ON Saturday night and Sunday a tremendous gale of wind blew over the metropolis and its suburbs, causing considerable destruction of property. It was on Saturday night that most of the mischief was done. At the Surrey Gardens the wind swept through the ground, making considerable havoc amongst the plants, and utterly ruining a great tent. A fire-escape near Camberwell Gate came down with a fearful crash, smashing the upper portion of it.

The roof of nearly every house in the Walworth Road suffered more or less, and in some, stacks of chimneys were blown down. The gale made itself felt with great severity in the neighbourhood of Sydenham, Peckham, Dulwich, and Camberwell. At Sydenham and the neighbourhood trees were uprooted, and an immense number of valuable plants in the pleasure-grounds were destroyed. On Denmark Hill, a noble tree, measuring nearly 12 feet round the base, was split in two, and in falling smashed in a row of outhouses, and partially destroyed a brick wall.

In Grove Lane, Camberwell, a tree of great size fell across the road, breaking in the railings and door of a house opposite. Grove Lane, indeed, was strewn with broken boughs. Near Kennington Park, a coping stone of nearly 2 cwt. was lifted from its position and hurled into the road. At a house in Walworth, the water-piping was wrenched away from the brickwork, and carried by the wind into an adjoining street.

In the Wandsworth and Brixton roads great damage was done to the roofs of the houses. In the Brixton Road a gentleman, named Faithfull, was walking alone, when he was knocked down and received some severe cuts and contusions in his face. Considerable injury was done in Battersea Park and the gentlemen's grounds in the vicinity, by the destruction of trees and valuable plants. The gale also made itself felt in the New and Old Kent Roads, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.

A considerable amount of damage was also done on the north side of the metropolis. From the Edgware Road eastward to Hackney the ground was strewn with branches of trees, with here and there bricks and broken chimney pots. In Chadwell Street, near King's Cross, a tree was blown down. In Colebrook Terrace, Islington, two lofty Poplars met the same fate, as did another in Finsbury Square. In Islington, for a time, the storm was very violent. A stack of chimneys was blown down in Trinity Street, Liverpool Road. At a shop in the Lower Road, Islington, the shutters were suddenly swept away. The clock-tower in the Metropolitan Cattle Market was damaged.

Many casualties to the coasting shipping have been reported.

THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGES OF SALMON FISHING IN THE NORTH.

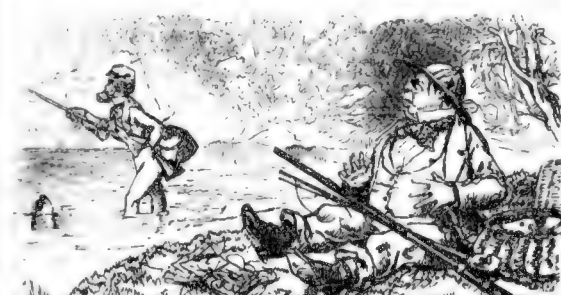
To the Editor of the "Illustrated Times."

As an outraged individual, as a father and a Briton, I protest against the barbarities of salmon fishing being countenanced in this free country. I have written to the "Times" for redress in vain, and therefore I draw to you, hoping that the narrative of a sufferer by the same delusion will deter others, specially gentlemen of corpulent build, from listening to the vile seductive invitations of northern sportsmen. Nor let it be denied that I am an authority on the subject of salmon fishing, for when I state that it is my practice to fish the river Thames, and that I once caught three barbel at Richmond, while sitting in a punt, my reputation as a sportsman needs no vindication.

The cause of all the miseries I have undergone originated in Sir Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia." M'Tavish, once my friend, per-



suaded me to peruse the wicked book. No sooner did I read those vivid descriptions of old gents hauling up monstrous salmon (market price, 2s. per lb.) by the score, in an elegant and off-hand fashion, maintaining an agreeable conversation on things in general the while, than my heated imagination put the question, "Why not go and do likewise?" The tempter, M'Tavish, was at my elbow; he whispered, "Come north, my boy, with me, and I will give you no end of sport." I listened, and was lost. I madly invested a small fortune in tackle, in rods tall as the palms in the desert, and flies, almost big enough to dine off. Indeed, in imitation of M'Tavish, who said it was "the thing," I even garnished my cap round about with a few of these brutes, and one of them nearly hooked out my eyes; that was a trifle; I was prepared for a little danger. And when, after a terrible journey of fifteen hours into a barren and uninhabited country, we arrived on the banks of a river, not at all like the Thames, my courage began to fail; but



when M'Tavish, having adjusted his rod, line, &c., stepped into the water in a quiet, insane manner, and commenced vigorously whipping away in all directions with a line of infinite length, the question forced itself on me—"Can this be pleasure?" However, an



exclamation from M'Tavish—"By Jove, just rose a regular whale!"—revived my spirit; and having at last got all my apparatus in order, I commenced proceedings with cast 1. Cast 2 was not satisfactory.



Cast 3 was made in a rage, and the consequence was a crack like that of a cart-whip, and, lo! my beautiful scarlet and yellow fly either took life and flew away, or, preferring spontaneous combustion to drowning, exploded and left not a tale behind.



With some awe and infinite trouble, I re-equipped my line, and made cast 4, involving a dreadful single combat with trees and other vegetables, and followed by intense depression of spirits. At length an idea



struck me—"If I was only in the water like M'Tavish, I might catch hateful." The thought revived me. A vigorous pull freed my line from all entanglement—that is, I broke it. I quickly substituted another; and, animated by a stern resolve



to do or die, I plunged into the rushing waters. And when I had recovered from the dreadful shock, my courage was rewarded—I caught a beauty. Re-animated, I now flogged away with might and main, till my hands were blistered, and my arms almost dislocated; for six mortal hours did I wrestle, now stuck fast in the mud, presently in danger of being carried off by torrents, till, paining and wretched. I was about to abandon myself to rest, when, suddenly, a mighty jerk nearly pulled me headlong into the depths; by re-action I fell on my back, while my rod bent double, my reel spun round with a loud whir, and I had indistinct visions of a monstrous fish, apparently at least ten feet long, jumping up and down in the water with a terrible noise. My first fear was lest it should come at and bite me, so I scrambled on to the bank, still holding on to the rod with admirable courage. And then commenced a fearful scene. First, the fish ran me a clear half mile at full speed; then he ran me back again; then he ran me over rocks, pitfalls, thorns, nettles, and at last into a deep pool, where no doubt he would soon have settled me, but for M'Tavish, who luckily came up at the moment, and while hauling us both out, demanded, with a fiendish grin, sole right and title to be called captor of the fish. When safely on the bank, I indignantly repudiated the claim—fool that I was!—for just



WIZARDS AND THEIR WORKS.—A fortune-telling impostor, David Dickinson, of Boston, appears to have swindled a poor fellow in London, not only out of his money, but of his wits. The dupe was advised to summon Dickinson before the magistrates; and this is the letter which he writes to his adviser:—"Dr Sir In reply to your letter It was very correct and rite for all you said Its what I should have done long long ago Its what I've tried Several times to do and when I've come to Boston to get a summons as I wear walking Boston Streets my Senses wear gone so that I ad to stand Staid and did not now wear I was for a few Seconds and then I tried the Same thing againe and I was Just the same again So that I am Quite confident he Could take a mans senses and leave Im there and then wear would be So that I feel myself as fast as a malle In a Shure place if I had a fair chance with the odd wizard I think I could cause Im to be sent away out of this Country Just what he ought to be done to as when I once want to Im he calls I myself the wizard to me as to what he can do to me Knows Is to trouble me to this Degree wearly I certainly Shall commit Suicide to get out of my troubles So I remane yours Truly R.—S.—" French journals inform us that a young farmer at Lezingé has murdered an old man whom he believed to have bewitched him.

London: Printed by JOHN BARNES, at 148, Fleet Street, in the Parish and City of London.
Published by him at 148, Fleet Street, in the Parish and City of London.
aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1839.

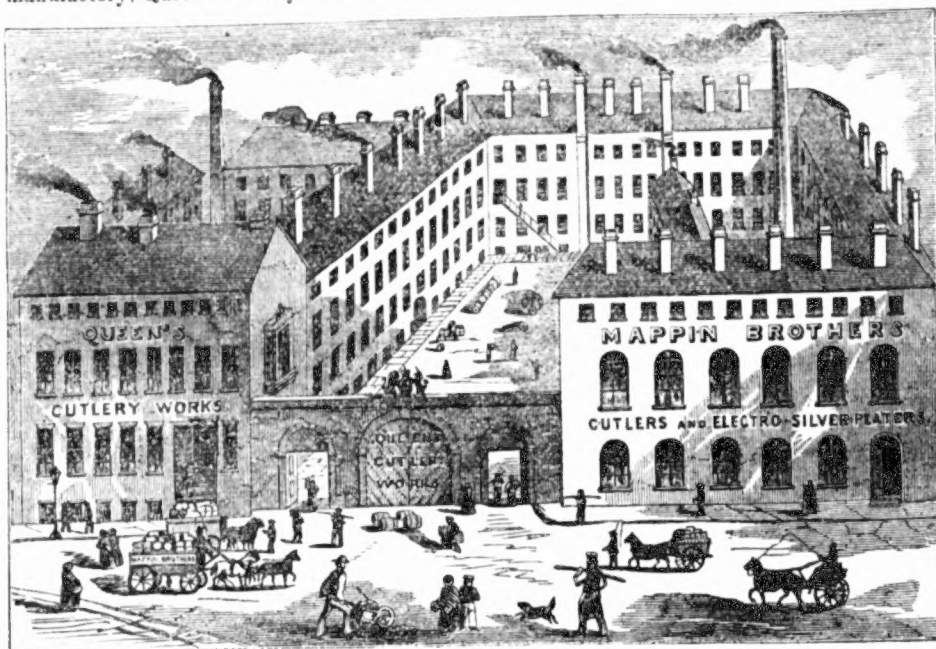
LONDON: Printed by JOHN ROSS, of 148, Fleet Street, at 15, Gilt
Square, in the Parish of St. Dunston, in the City of London.
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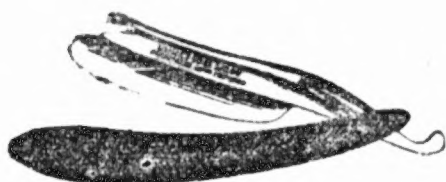
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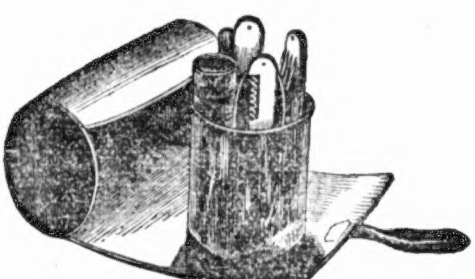
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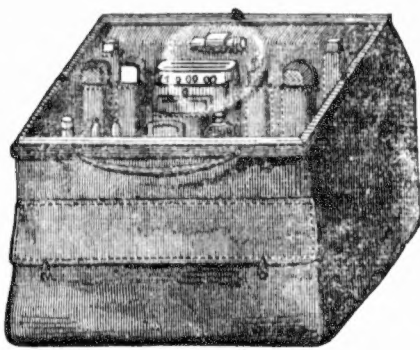
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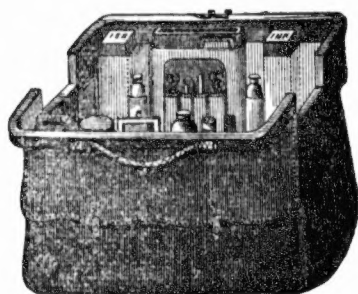
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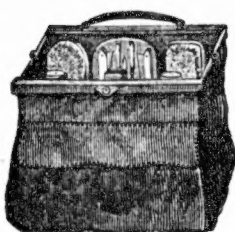
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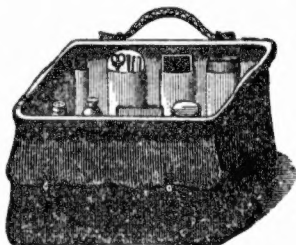
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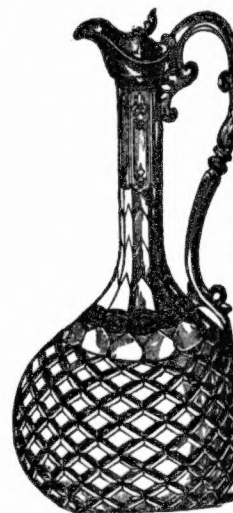
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